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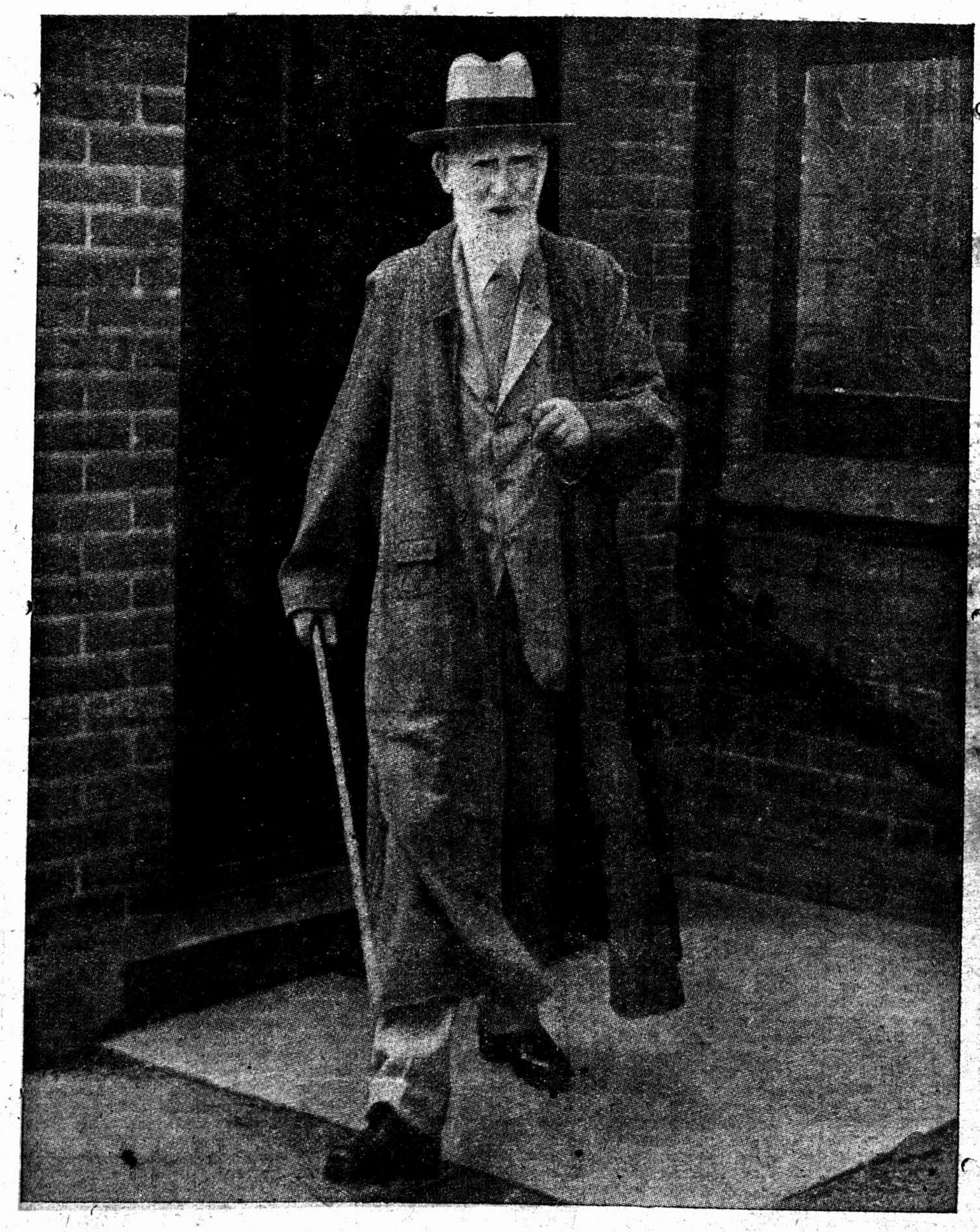
ROYAL AS

G. B. S.



Exclusive Feature

A Day In The Life Of Bernard Shaw

(See Page 3)

Short Story

SINNERS CAN'T BE SAINTS

By "Ravi"

'The toddy is really good, to-day', said Rachiah, smacking his lips. 'But I mustn't drink much. Here's the money—Ohe'! What are you so glum about? I don't owe you any money, do I'

'You do not, but it's not that I have told myself often that I shouldn't mind offering credit to a man who appreciates the quality of my wares. What d'you think happened to-day?

Krishnappah sighed and continued: 'Mariappa came to-day, after having failed to put in an appearance for four successive days, paid off his old score and walked out, without taking a drop of toddy. I tried to stop him by offering him some fish and fried pork free if he bought a drink. And d'you know what he said?—" I have given up drinking!" Given up indeed! And he hastened away saying that the temple would be closing by seven in the evening. What should a man, whose father nobody saw, whose mother admitted many men to her bed, go to the temple for?'

Rachiah, never known to be hasty in judging people, suggested that Mariappa might have been feeling unwell. But this suggestion was scouted out by Krishnappa: 'And d'you know what he said to me, while going away?—"Anybody who can abstain from drinking for four days can cure himself of this cursed habit!" Cursed habit indeed! And to say that to me, from whom he has taken toddy on tick for years. If only he were not so tall and strong, I would have broken every bone in his body.'

The case was so singular in its aspects that Rachiah paid his reckoning silently and left the shop, only nodding sympathetically to the proprietor. But other customers were more voluble. 'Oh, ho, ho! And, d'you know, he has left off thieving. He found a purse, near Lalithadri, containing three hundred rupee notes, and directly took it to the nearest police station. He even refused the reward that the owner of the purse offered him!'

'Ah!' said another, 'that explains why he's earning money by chopping wood and by attending to the gardening work in many houses. He is able to chop three cartloads of wood in a day, they say-' 'And have you heard' volunteered another; 'when his umpteenth keep Nanjamma accused him of having been faithless to her he calmly acknowledged the charge and begged her pardon? Nanjamma knew perfectly well that he would flog her within an inch of her life—and she likes being flogged that way, she says, for it's only then that she is able to feel how manly her lover is—but she was surprised at this change in Mariappa and began to weep, wailing that somebody had charmed him.'

'But I have the latest news on this subject,' said yet another: 'Mariappa offered to marry Nanjamma legally and promised to be faithful to her till death. Nanjamma's response was that it was more than flesh and blood could endure, saying which she kicked him out of her hut. She hoped that this would rouse his spirit but Mariappa went out of the hut submissively. My informant tells me that ever since then Nanjamma has been having fainting fits!'

All this was happily or unhappily true. Why should a man who had served several terms of imprisonment, suddenly, after his last release from prison, make a resolution to be "good", nobody could guess, however hard one tried. Mariappa was a clever thief who had a knack for converting stolen property into money most of which he spent on drink and women. The common people liked him for it. And he could boast that he had always avoided murder which gave him, in their eyes, an ethical status. He had been in and out of prison regularly, of course, but who could hold it against him, they argued, when law and order are so obscurely technical and punish vice without providing for the rewarding of virtue?

Few of them knew that Gauri was the cause of all this reformation. She might have told them so if only she were not cold and callous, taking for granted the comforts provided by her foster-father Mariappa. She was surprised that nowadays her foster-father left and returned to the house at regular hours but she continued to keep house for him, as she had been doing for two months, without asking any question. She didn't ask because her late father had only rewarded her with blows whenever she put him any question about his movements.

Gauri's father had been killed in a drunkards' brawl whoen she was fourteen. He was 'an old comrade-in-arms of Mariappa and, on his deathbed, asked the latter to take charge of his daughter. Gauri's father had been a brave man all his life and, unable to stand the sight of tears in his eyes, Mariappa had consented. Gauri came to live in Mariappa's house the day after the burial of her father.

Mariappa, as the reader has learnt, was a clever thief who applied himself to his profession with industry. Gauri was fed well and many a fine article of dress and many a jewel fell to her share. But during his last sojourn in the prison, Mariappa felt greatly worried about his daughter. Frequent residence in prison had begun to tell on his health: how many more incarcerations would he be able to stand? And then too, he considered that scrupulously as he had avoided murder he might be compelled to commit it: many a clever comrade of his had lost his sang-froid at the last moment and been walked to the gallows.

It must not be! And Mariappa made a good resolution. His good conduct during this incarceration was responsible for his being released before the stipulated date and since then he had become the exemplary monster that Krishnappa and his customers have described him to be.

This inauguration of a new chapter in his life was met with surprise, disapproval, suspicion and jeers on all sides. His old associates found him a disgusting Puritan—though Mariappa never set up to preach. The sober workers refused to accept him: they said that he had changed his way of life too late in life; and then, you know once a thief always a thief! Even Gauri despised him because he no longer brought her jewels or nice sarees. She sighed and put away the ones she had garnered in a trunk.

The only people who were friendly to him were the divisional superintendent of police and the constables who had apprehended him on previous occasions. The divisional superintendent often sent for him and offered him tea and cakes while he took a thimbleful of whisky himself saying with a laugh that all people in the world could not be teetotal like Mariappa. But Mariappa saw through this friendship before long—the superintendent wanted his help in apprehending certain notorious criminals. On Mariappa's refusing to co-operate he was dismissed from the superintendent's presence without ceremony. His virtue smelt, said the officer.

As Mariappa returned from the superintendent's quarters he felt disguested with life. He felt that the so-called good people distrusted each other and were not at rest unless they were hunting down and sadistically punishing each other. Law and order expressed no beautiful philosophy thought Mariappa, but were only a veil to conceal their essentially sadistic and revengeful nature. And then too, they were stupid believing in the law of uniformity and could never believe in honest reformation.

The rough-and-ready morality of his own comrades, he felt, was far more preferable. This train of thought insensibly led him to Krishnappa's toddy-shop. Krishnappa, he felt, would welcome him like a long-lost son. But he met with a far different treatment. "Get out, you sanctimonious wretch! We will not have any truck with informers. Why don't you go back to Superintendent Manjunath's quarters?"

At this, his former associates laughed jeeringly and one of them sang a vulgar song, saying pointedly that virtue had not yet deprived a certain man of his strength. Was tea after all, he asked philosophically, better than toddy? 'No', said a fellow, 'it's the inspector's whisky which does the trick,—at which all said solemnly, 'Yes, it is true', pulled a long face for a moment and immediately burst into a fit of laughter. And Mariappa took the way to his house with his tail between his legs.

But home didn't offer him any security. When he asked for dinner Gauri offered him cold meat and cold rice. When he frowned, she said sarcastically that now he had turned honest he must live prudently like honest people, occasionally.that is, daily once at least—putting up with cold and tasteless food as other honest people did. This was too much for the old Adam in him. He got up from his unfinished dinner, beat her furiously and, walking to the corner of the cottage where she kept her trunk of sarees and jewels, lifted it in his hands.

Gauri cried out: 'You thief!' Are you so dead to all sense of decency as to rob your foster-daughter? This started a hare in his head and he ran out into the street with Gauri following him crying 'Stop thief!' He led her a chase till they reached the nearest police station and, on reaching it, slipped and fell down, manoeuvring to make the chest fall on his feet. The cry of 'Stop thief!' had brought out some policemen and Mariappa was apprehended at once. Gauri, realizing that she would get neither rich sarees nor jewels from her foster-father any more, gave a statement that these articles had been brought for her by her deceased father. Mariappa did not contradict this statement and was arrested.

He spent three days in the lock-up. After a brief trial on the fourth day, he was sentenced to a light imprisonment. His associates heard that very morning after he was admitted to the jail he was found dead. The doctor who examined the body said that he had died by knocking his head furiously against the stone wall—and there were some blood-stains on the wall to bear out this theory.

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

"Scramble For - - - - Trains"

An interesting decision with regard to the rights of railway passengers was given by Mr. Justice Lokur some time bask. A mofussil pleader purchased a third class ticket from Dhulia to Pandharpur in order to attend the Kartiki fair at the latter place. Commencing his journey at Dhulia by the G.I.P. Railway, he reached Kurduwadi, a station where he had to change over to the Barsi Light Railway. He found no room in any of the third class compartments in that railway, and was asked to sit in a goods wagon described as "Pilgrim Traffic Vehicle". He travelled by the goods wagon and then filed a suit claiming Rs. 17-11-0 by way of damages for the discomfort caused to him by reason of the breach of contract committed by the Barsi Railway in failing to furnish him wth accommodation in a "third class compartment." Dismissing the plaintiff's suit when the matter came in appeal before him, Mr. Justice Lokur pointed out that Railways Act expressly provided that the tickets were issued subject to the condition of there being room available in the train for which they were issued. He, therefore, took the view that a passenger who failed to get accommodation had no right to sue the railway company for damages of breach of contract, and the only remedy available to such a passenger was that laid down by the Railway Act itself, viz. to ask for a refund of the fare within three hours after the departure of the train. Since the outbreak of the war, there has been terrible over-crowding in railways due to acute shortage of rolling-stock. It is obligatory on railway companies to exhibit in each compartment the maximum number of passengers it can accommodate, and anybody who boards a compartment which already contains this maximum number, must leave on being requested by a railway servant to do so. If he refuses to leave in spite of such request, he is liable to a fine under the Railways Act. Such passengers as fail to get accommodation would like to know where they stand and what their rights are as against the railway company. In the mad rush of our twentieth-century life, which has very aptly been described as "a craze for speed and a scramble for catching buses and trains," such unfortunate passengers are many, and to them Mr. Justice Lokur's decision, though disappointing, is most instructive.

Echo Of 1942 Disturbances

"It would be impossible for the affairs of any civilized community to be efficiently administered if changes in regime put executive officers of Government in peril of being victimised retrospectively." These observations of the Chief Justice made while acquitting in appeal seven policemen of offences connected with the August 1942 disturbances sound a note of warning which should not go unheeded. The evidence in the case was most conflicting and one finds it difficult to understand how the Sessions Judge, who had tried the case in the first instance, could have convicted them. The Chief Justice observed that certain amount of prejudice had crept into the case in the lower court. The prosecution was launched long after the incident occurred and, as the Chief Justice observed, the trial had been conducted with considerable bitterness. The machinery of Justice should not be used by any party for political recriminations and executive officers should remain entirely unaffected by the currents of controversial politics, otherwise in times of political flux and change like the present, it would be impossible for them to discharge their duties fearlessly.

Consolidation Of The Law Of Trusts

The Indian Trusts Act applies only to private trusts and whenever any question relating to a public trust arises one has to fall back on the provisions of the unwritten English law before certain statutory provisions came into force in that country. It is desirable that a new consolidated Trusts Act should be passed in India codifying the law applicable both to private trusts as well as to public trusts in separate chapters. A large part of the principles applicable are common to private trusts as well as to public trusts and these can conveniently be embodied in an introductory chapter of the Act applicable to both types of trusts. The practically defunct and now little used Indian Trustees' Act and the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act which encumber the statute-book may also be repealed and such of their provisions as have been found useful may be embodied in the new Act. The provisions relating to different branches of the law of trusts which are scattered at different places in a disorderly manner badly need to be consolidated and codified into a comprehensive new Trusts Act.

The chemist was getting exasperated. He had been explaining and pricing dozens of articles to the shopper, who really didn't want to buy anything at all.

Finally she picked up a bottle.

"Is this Pest Exterminator reliable?" she asked." "How is it applied?"

"You take a tablespoonful every half-hour, ma'am," the chemist replied with fiendish emphasis.

No more questions were asked.

Land Girl: "Why do you paint the inside of the coop, Farmer Giles?" Farmer Giles: "To stop the chickens picking the grain out of the wood."

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A Day In The Life Of G. B. S.

In his parsonage hideout George Bernard Shaw lives a quiet, conventional day in quiet, conventional surroundings. No longer indulging in his daily cold swim, he starts at 8-30 with a bath in green water and retires at midnight after an evening's session with the radio. Just lately the B.B.C. has offered him and its millions of other listeners a Shaw season.

By J. P. Gallagher

If you would visit George Bernard Shaw, you might first seek his address in "Who's Who", where the entries are written by the notabilities themselves. You would find that Shaw provides only a London address in discreet, expensive Whitehall Court, on the Thames Embankment.

And if from there you traced the most provocative living writer to his hideout, you would discover that Shaw mocker alike of parsonical conventionalism and the dehumanised religion of science, hides from the world.....in a parsonage.

Some 20 miles from London by rail, a further seven along winding lanes through the rolling country of Hertfordshire, is a small, straggling village where as Shaw himself has put it, the latest thing of importance to happen was the Flood. Walk through the half-mile main street and almost the very last house is a square, two storey building dotted with eaves and chimney-pots. "Shaw's Corner" was once the 'New Rectory" of Ayot St. Lawrence.

Forty years ago Shaw decided this village would be his home because in the churchyard was an epitaph: "In loving remembrance of Mary Jane South who died in London and was brought here to rest by her children. Born March 5, 1825, died February 18, 1895. In the midst of life we are in death. Her time was short."

"I knew", says Shaw, "that a village where they call 70 years a short life, was the right place for me."

Up At 8.30.

There is nothing exotic about his hide-away home; it is extraordinary in its middle-class ordinariness for such an individualistic man as Shaw. And so is his daily routine.

Rising to mock the world at the kindly hour of 8-30 a. m., Shaw has, at ninety, to forgo his daily cold swim instead he bathes in a very commonplace bathroom—but in green water, impregnated with a special salt with "radio-active" properties!

Breakfast, and all other meals, are of course vegetarian; butter, milk, honey, fruit, eggs, and vegetables have been Shaw's diet for years. Nibbling a nut provides time for a glance at most British national papers ranging from the 'Times' through to the Communist 'Daily Worker', and then Shaw gets down to work. It may be letters, the financial side of being an author, or writing another article—perhaps even the famous play on which he is now supposed to be working (Shaw just won't say).

All is done in a small wooden hut at the end of his garden. This hut in theory revolves so that its windows and door can always get the sun—in practice, no one has ever known Shaw to turn it. Inside is a bunk, a long table, chairs, all piled high with higgledy-piggledy papers and books. Shaw built the hut for his wife, then decided that if a man worked at home, man and wife saw too much of one another, so appropriated it for himself.

What He Reads

A telephone from the house tells him lunch is ready. Lunch is the time for mail and then Shaw lulls himself into two hours sleep each afternoon with an amazing range of periodicals.

Promptly at four p. m. Shaw retreats again to his electrically-heated "den", this time to answer such letters as he deems worthy of reply. His correspondence is so enormous that it is handled specially by the post-office at Welwyn. the nearest town. To business letters, contracts and the like, Shaw gives the attention of a practical man who secures the world's highest royalties—15 per cent—on his plays. But he also receives begging letters, strange proposals of every kind, and adulatory epistles by the thousand. Some get the response the writers expected (a rich man, Shaw is also charitable).

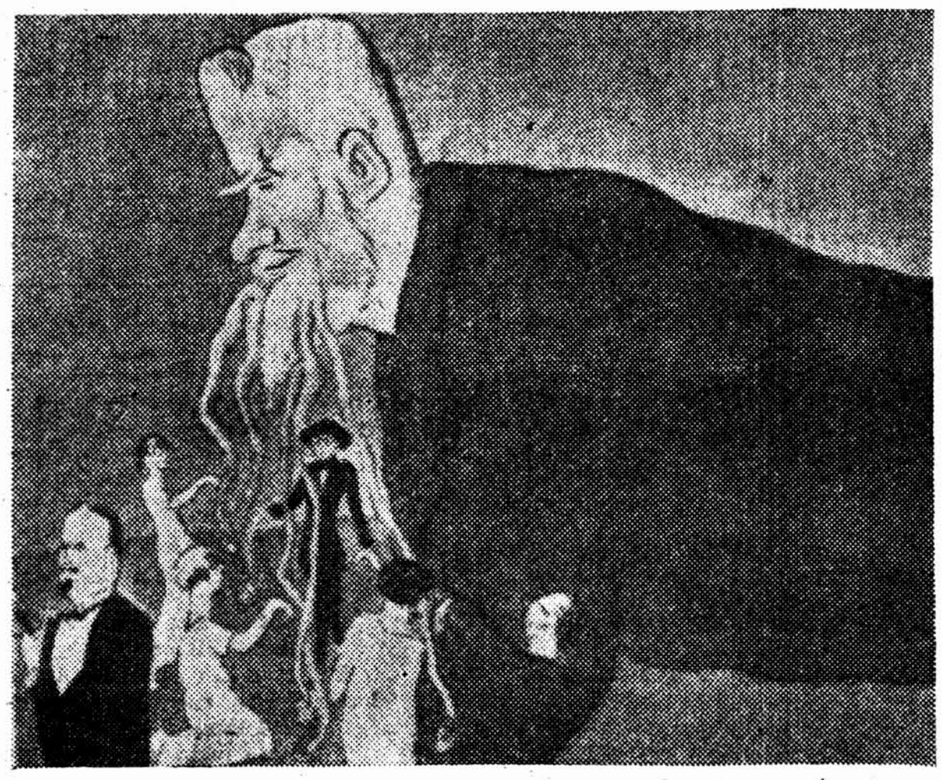
Others receive one of his notorious yellow postcards with a satirical, sarcastic, jovial, sometimes plain rude message scrawled in a spidery hand. Rarely, however, are the recipients entirely disappointed, for there is a legend in England that these Shaw postcards will be worth money some day and can be sold for cash.

Nostalgic Memories

If he has granted appointments—and Shaw hands them out with almost regal condescension—tea will be provided for the visitor, but the host never touches it.

This young man of 90 who preached that man would never be mature until aged himself shows little further signs of maturing intellectually; his views, while frequently profound, have the same abandon as of yester year and if there is any perceptible change in the tenor of his public utterances, it is that—like many another—he is drifting towards a fondness for nostalgic memories of the past, the conviction (how he once would have scoffed) that "things were better when....."

And in his hermit habits he is more than ably abetted by his entourage—the formidable and competent Miss Patch, years-long secretary, installed at Whitehall Court, and the urbane but firm, bibliographer Mr. F. E. Lowenstein, who handles much of Shaw's business and wards off uninvited guests.



The Apotheosis of G.B.S. *By Max Beerbhom*

And So To Bed

Dinner, taken from a grandfather chair in his dining room at seven p. m., is followed by an evening in the white-painted study. When Mrs. Shaw lived, it was her husband's nightly habit to sing to her; now the quavers are stilled and he listens to the radio—or dozes if it is too boring. It is a commonplace radio, a table-model with record-player that is never played. Snuggled into his favourite wicker chair Shaw listens and meditates till midnight—bedtime.

The Genius And Jisbella

Shaw, it seems, cannot resist the appeal of his old professional associates. Newspapers in many parts of the world are bombarded by journalists who posted Shaw a set of questions and get back scribbled answers varying in pungency, wit, and intelligence. The journalists, some dating from Shaw's days in London newspaper life, sell the questionnaire, hoard the manuscript, Says G.B.S. "The credulity as to the value of manuscripts is pitiable. Holograph copies of my letters sell for three shillings each at an auction mart."

However Miss Jisbella Lyth, (with that name she might almost have stepped from a Shaw manuscript), post-mistress at Ayot St. Lawrence, knows better.

Regularly he orders £5 to £6 worth of stamps from her. Miss Lyth wanted to know why Shaw always wrote to her, ordering stamps. Why not come in personally? "My dear woman" was the answer, "why complain, you can sell the written orders for threepence each when I'm dead."

"Indeed", quoth Jisbella, "why, I sell them for ten shillings each while you're alive!"

The Coloured Lakes Of The Antarctic

By Thomas R. Henry

The possibility was seen to-day of a near-permanent air base in the Antarctic's primitive region of coloured lakes and "baby volcanoes" of mud.

Blue, green and red lakes have been reported from this region, five miles from the Knox coast, by a plane commanded by Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Bunger. The aircraft landed on one of the larger lakes and crew members, trailing bare arms in the water, described it as "comfortably warm".

Each of the three larger lakes noted has at least a three-mile stretch of quiet water for landings and take-offs; one has a gently sloping beach several hundred yards long described as ideal for a camp site. The waters are coloured, crew members reported by countless billions of organisms which are nearly the most primitive form of life known on earth green, red, brown and blue-green algae.

The latter are one-celled plants such as form green scum on stagnant water everywhere. But the brown algae represent a long step in evolution—from single-cell organisms to cell forms like sponges.

Life's First Rung

These algae were the only living things found in a hasty survey, but expedition biologists believe higher types of life, especially plants are almost certainly there

The regions contains innumerable smaller bodies of water in addition to the three large lakes. The colours of the different lakes range from light green through light blue to dark blue. One had dark red streamers radiating from a little rock in the centre.

A crude water analysis showed phosphates crystals, about 715 grains of salt per 50 cubic centimeters, and 5 per cent alkalinity. A few small ice cakes, broken from nearby glaciers, were floating about. One large glacier flows past the 'oasis'. Nearby hills of loose rock 50 feet high show various shades of brown. They are rounded by erosion.

These hills were first reported as ore-bearings, but an explanation today says, "This is simply the opinion of amateur geologists as seen from the air."

The lakes are about 200 feet above sea level and 5 miles inland from what is assumed to be the coast. North of this is a 20-mile strip of open water, after which is found an ice barrier extending northward nearly 100 miles.

The northern edge of this barrier appears to be the closest ships could approach, as the ice is very thick, with no open water seen. But a large base could be set up on the beech of the lake. with planes making a hope of only 100 miles

Recent Origin?

The lake region is described as approximately square. On the East and South banks, the ice rises very abruptly to height to about 100 feet. The borders are more sliping on the north and west. One pilot reported a small mound like baby volcano with a crater filled with dark green water. Red streaks radiate from the top.

This is seen as an indication that the region may be quite recent and at the beginning of the volcano period after the slow rising for many years of hot rock from the earth's interior. The appearance of the land of lakes in an unbroken expanse of ice is one of the most startling sights imaginable, according to crew members

They plan to return to the area for a more extensive survey. The area is not only like scene from the earliest period of life, scientists say, but may also be like the world emerging from one of the great Ice Ages, with earth islands appearing among the glaciers. The algae, organisms which are almost at the bottom of the pyramid of life, are believed to have been planted in the warm waters by the winds. At most it it only a question of time before the arrival of higher forms of life in this primitive Polar Eden.

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AN INDIAN LOOKS AT POST-WAR EUROPE

If you had been to Europe before the War and if you had known something of this continent during the War, then the thing which will strike you most to-day in any of the European capitals will be the significant retreat of the European bourgeoisie from life.

For the first time in many decades, they count less and less in the political life of their countries and in the financial and economic spheres also their power has been considerably curbed. All this is due to many factors, visible already long before the war but the late war put almost the final touches to the decline of the bourgeoisie in Europe. The sort of people or families, whether in London, Paris, Berlin or Rome, who sought out foreign travellers and entertained them, are no more! They are no longer in a position financially to do anything except to scrape through an existence for themselves and the income group which possessed, for instance, a villa, a car and a little bit of extra money to go occasionally to the theatre or concert has been completely swept away by the disastrous events of the last few years.

Who had replaced them, one may ask? No one particularly, except the profiteers in black market, in savings and material possessions. The profiteers are mostly the butchers, the grocers, the bakers or the farmers and if you happen to notice a well-dressed man or woman in any of the shabby capitals of Europe, you may be almost sure that he or she belongs to one of the abovementioned social groups.

Their phenomenal rise to importance is already causing anxiety to political observers for they have not forgotten that Hitler found his most ardent adherents in these social groups. About 60 p.c. of Hitler's Gauleiters plied one of these professions and the so-called "kleine mann" of Hitler belonged to this social stratum. They are not well-educated but they possess the tenacity of the half-educated to prosper in life and already their intervention in the formation of governments in countries such as, France, Belgium and Holland has produced concrete results,

Demented Types

The real bourgeoisie on the other hand, have been obliged to fend for themselves and as the cloud of either collaboration, or in the case of Germans that of belonging to the Nazi Party hangs over them, their plight has become indeed pitiable. What was once known as the liberal profession is in the process of radical transformation and those who in Europe a few years ago earned a decent living as lawyers, professors, engineers or writers are to-day either living precariously on their small savings or have simply swollen the number of the down and out proletariat.

The lack of wherewithal to live and complete lack of material possessions have created demented types out of normally well-behaved men and women and they are to be found in hundreds all over Europe. I realised what these types were for the first time when I met the other day in Tubingen, a famous Indologist of my acquaintance, very well-known to many Indian students and readers. After having lost his home, job, clothes and library in East Prussia this scholarly man of refined habits, wandered through the streets and villages of Germany for about six months developing in the course of his Odyssey habits which he did not possess before and habits of which one does not usually speak in civilised society. I was, however, not surprised for in many parts of Europe I had seen stranger things during the last few years and so the sight of a learned professor speaking to himself in front of a visitor and munching crumbs of bread in between, did not startle me so much!

Is there any chance then that with the disappearance of the "haute bourgeoisie", power as well as prestige will really come to the working class as many seem to believe? At the first glance at Europe it would seem so. The working class movements all over Western Europe have considerably gained in strength and the Communist Parties are considered no longer to be novelties or clandestine movements. They have come to stay and like many other features of national life, the Communists have come to occupy a distinctive and incontestable place in every country on Continental Europe. Even in the French upper House, the Communists are sufficiently strong and they polled about 31 p.c. of total votes cast for the formation of the "Conseil de la Republique" where as in Parliament itself, together with the Socialists they control 47 p.c. of the total seats.

And when one takes into account all the votes cast in the recent elections all over Western and Eastern Europe one gets the astonishing figure of 65 p.c. of Marxists in Europe There are, of course, various shades of Marxism in their mental make up but the fact remains that Marxist conception of life and history has the biggest appeal to the average European after the most devastating of wars, whether he calls himself a Social Democrat, Trotskyst or Communist. Even in Germany—the battlefield of four different ideologies by the four occupying authorities—the Communists are distinctly on the increase and that in spite of twelve years of most violent, most systematic and most persistent propaganda against them by Goebbel's most accomplished publicity boys!

Workers' Paradise At Hand?

Does it then mean that the workers' paradise is at hand! Should we be right in concluding from the all too evident election results that the millennium for the oppressed and the deprived has come?

The prophets of the new age are not lacking. Ilya Ehrenbourg, the well-known Soviet writer, sees the golden age "round the corner." The celebrated Leftist poet and the French resistance leader, Aragon, writes already of the "dark age gone to the eternity and never to return." But are they justified? Is it not too much of wishful thinking? Europe has a bourgeois tradition of several centuries and the spiritual development of Europe has centred round property and possessions to an extent unthought of in the East. Would the propertied class give in without a fight? And then, the Nazi occupation of Europe has left behind deep and permanent impress on the European mind so much so that even in liberated countries Fascist tendencies are raising their heads slowly and, some say, surely.

The Nazis had exploited the fear of Bolshevism so well that a considerable number of Europeans had aided them out of fanatic conviction. Besides, Europe has several centuries of colonial exploitation behind it which makes it very hard for the average European to accept without murmur, a secondary position for the continent. But above all, the war and the occupation of the last few years have created a psychological complex which is not favourable for a more progressive attitude towards post-war problems and judging Europe of to-day one must, therefore, take this very much into account.

Germany In Defeat

While recently in Germany I heard a new "Witz" (joke) which the Germans were telling one another with great gusto. The little German boy Hans was supposed to have been caught by his mother altering his usual prayer before going to bed. She heard him saying: 'Please, Oh, God! send us now the Fifth Reich because the Fourth is as bed as the Third."

Whatever may be the moral of this story for the sake of truth it should be mentioned that many little boys all over Europe made similar prayers

(Continued on Page 21)

By Girija Mookerjee

The 'haute bourgeoisie' have disappeared. There is a noticeable swing to the left in politics. Defeatism pervades Germany. France has its four year plan for reconstruction.

But even before the wounds of war had been healed and even before the rubble has been cleared from Europe's ruined cities, there is already a considerable movement among European nations, to pool their resources in order first to keeps Russia from Europe, and secondly to perpetuate the domination of Asia and Africa.

We are making a departure in this Department this week.

Both the senior and junior partners in this venture have had plenty between themselves during the last three months and a respite is obviously called for: at least that is the belief at this end—induced perhaps by footing it out in the summer sun owing to the transport strike in Bombay!

We are therefore reproducing on this page another "Between Ourselves." Some of our readers may recall the controversy in the British press over the censorship of certain passages in the political skit of that name which mildly lampooned the Labour Party. The Lord Chamberlain, who is a survival of the Elizabethan Master of the Revels, is still an active institution in Britain and script-writers and playwrights are in eternal dread of his blue pencil.

Those who believe in the freedom of speech stigmatise the Lord Chamberlain as a public nuisance and demand his abolition altogether. They say his authority is generally weighted in favour of outmoded ideas of morality and propriety and that compared with the freedom allowed in the United States, Britain seems to be still under the rule of Oliver Cromwell and his Roundheads.

As far as we are aware the following has not been published in India so far. The words printed in black type represent the censor's cuts.

And, by the way, we would naturally like to know how you appreciate this departure!

★

Between Ourselves

O.T.S.—*Old Time Socialist.*
N.T.S.—*New Type Socialist.*

Chorus:
The Party which we represent
Is practically omnipotent,
You put us in—and now, no doubt,
You wish that you could put us out.

O.T.S.: I've had forty years of the Game
I was one of the L.L.P.
And though I've 'ardly an aitch to my name,
I've mastered the A.B.C.
I was one of the first with Ramsay Mac,
Keir 'Ardy and Snowden and them,
I will we 'ad Arthur 'Enderson back,
I liked 'im better then Clem!

N.T.S.: I'm renegade Eton and Magdalen,
A crypto-Communist boy.
My father's a High Tory Lordling
Of the type I intend to destroy.
I'm very well tailored by Hawes and
Curtis, who don't seem afraid
That I'm rapidly passing the laws and
Nationalising the Trade!

O.T.S.: I used to spend 'ours after dusk in
Studying Morris and Ruskin.

N.T.S.: That's all very well, but give him an aitch he
Wouldn't know where to put it in Strachey!

O.T.S.: I made my way in
The journey with Ernie.
N.T.S.: I spend my day in
Admiring Aneurin.

O.T.S.: Bevin! *N.T.S.: Bevan.*

O.T.S.: Bevin. *N.T.S.: Bevan!*

Chorus:
Let's call the whole thing off!

O.T.S.: I was one of the 'eads of the General Strike,
And now I'm a Labour Gain.
I can go to the 'Ouse whenever I like,
Complete wiv me gold watch an' chain.
This watch and chain, both solid gold,
I wear on my best Co-op suit.
They was given to me when 50 years old

N.T.S.: As part of his T.U.C. Loot!

N.T.S.: I sit in the Ritz eating chocolate eclairs
And lecturing Mothers on Foreign Affairs.
My Palestine Plan is Arabian Nights,
And I'd like to see Russia in Fabian tights.

O.T.S.: I can talk to the workers—I call 'em all brothers;
They like me to down the Co-operative Guild.
'Cos I can explain rather better than others
Wot 'appens to all them 'ouses we build.

N.T.S.: On the excellent plan of soaking the Tory,
I accept from my father my small private means.
In passing, I'd like to discredit the story
Of nationalising the public latrines.

O.T.S.: We obey the Party Whips

N.T.S.: And scorpions of Stafford Cripps.

O.T.S.: In all the Social Bills we pass
I call my mates the Working Class.

N.T.S.: But the London School of Economics
Teaches perfect taxonomics.
We know the stuff to give the troops,
We call 'em Lower Income Groups.

O.T.S.: Garn, you ineffectual Bloomsb'ry Intellectual!

N.T.S.: Our futures now are both in the pot,

O.T.S.: 'E's not content wiv what 'e's got.
But one of us at 'arf-past eight

N.T.S.: Will be a Minister of State!
Who will emerge from this embroglio
As Labour Minister minus Portfolio?

O.T.S.: Wot 'e means, so 'elp me Bob,
Is which of us will get the job?
When Labour reaps its just reward,
And Mister Smith becomes a Lord.

N.T.S.: That would not be quite so sinister
As making Mister Smith a Minister!

O.T.S.: I've made my way in
The journey with Ernie.

N.T.S.: I spend my day in
Admiring Aneurin.

Chorus:
Let's call the whole thing off!

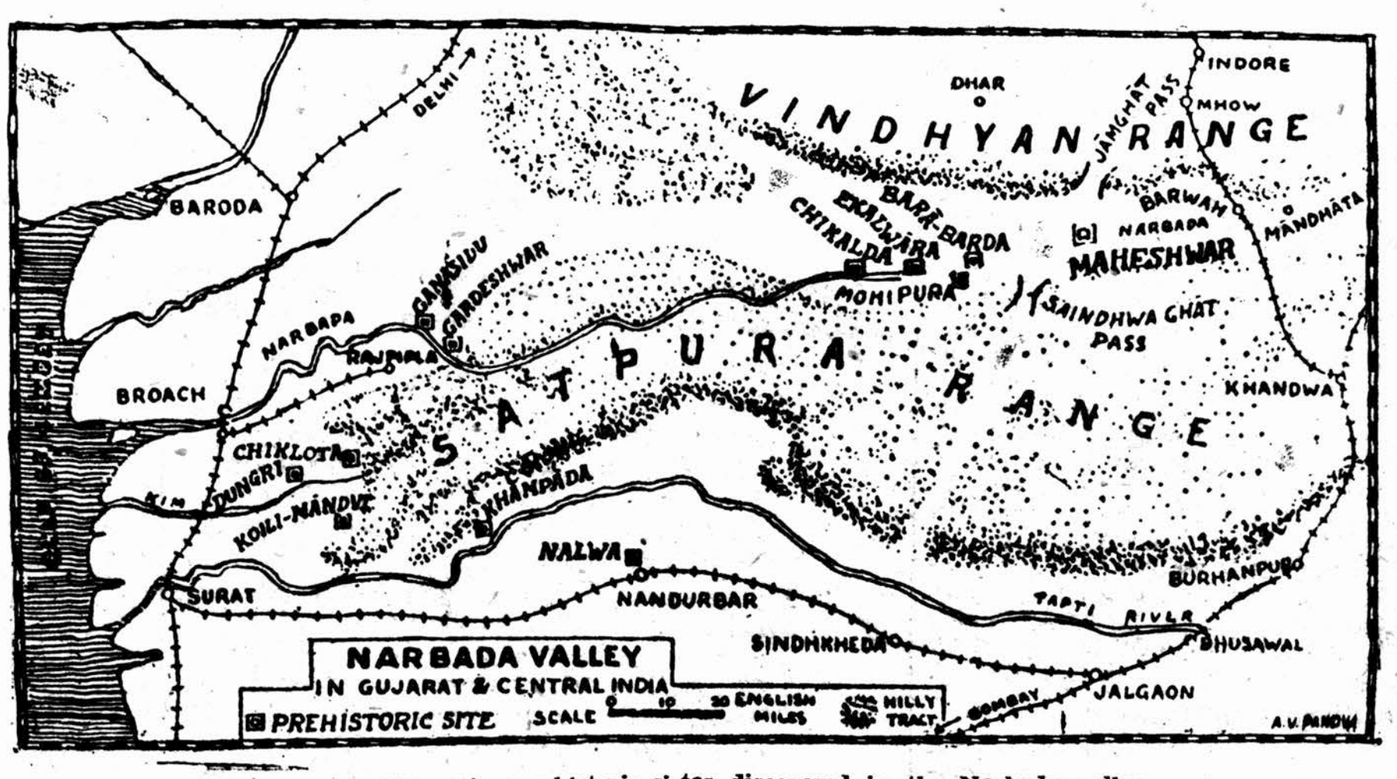
★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

Indian History Goes Back By A Millennium

India had almost universally been regarded before 1921 as one of the younger countries of the world. By the discovery of the prehistoric cities at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in that year India's past was, at a single bound, carried back to the third millennium B.C. in the line of Egypt and Iraq.

The subsequent archaeological surveys of Sir Aurel Stein disclosed some even older cultures of an early chalcolithic stage in Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Sistan which were some centuries older than the Harappa culture (revised name given to the Indus culture) of Mohenjo-Daro. Now the fresh archaeological explorations in the valley of the Narbada in Western (Rajpipla State) and Central India which have been carried on by the writer since 1944 carry the story of the Indian civilization, (thanks to the patronizing interest of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and the Dewan Khan Bahadur Pheroze D. Kothavala) even further back to a period a thousand years earlier than the age of Mohenjo-Daro. This newly discovered culture of the eneolithic stage that preceded the chalcolithic has been termed the Narbada culture and appears at this stage to mark the dawn of the Indian civilization.



. Map showing the main pre-historic si tes discovered in the Narbada valley.

Agricultural Base

The Narbada culture flourished on agricultural economy and its authors though unacquainted with the use of metal, acquired much skill in such industrial and decorative arts as the conch shell working, glass manufacturing and mural painting. Their further achievement was that their culture had entered the urban stage at a time when the city life was unknown even in the land of Sumer and Egypt.

The parentage of the Narbada culture, now the oldest known Indian culture of 4000 B.C., is assignable to that great neolithic culture complex which, consequent to the invention of agriculture, had aroused on the highland belt that from Central Asia stretches through Afghanistan, Iran and Northern Iraq to Syria, at a remote period prior to 5000 B.C. It was the time when the great alluvial plains of the lower Nile; the Euphrates and the Tigris; the Indus, the Saraswati and the Ganges; and of the Hwang-Ho were in the process of formation under the sea-waves by the enormous silt-depositions of these rivers.

Some geologically older rivers, however, like the Narbada in Peninsular India had their fertile alluvial valleys already completely formed by that time. The neolithic population of the Iranian highlands was multiplying rapidly and about the middle of the fifth mellennium B.C. some of its communities set out in search of new cultivable lands and the river Narbada in Western India offered them an economically self-sufficient habitat in its very fertile valley guarded on either side by the two mountain ranges the Vindhyas and the Satpuras, at a time when the lower valleys of the Euphrates-Tigris in Iraq and of the Indus-Saraswati in Sind had not come into existence.

The archaeological evidence indicates that the forerunners of the Indian civilization entered the Narbada valley from the west and then gradually shifted eastward extending to the Gangetic Doab. A large number of rural settlements and a city belonging to these people have so far been discovered by the writer in the Narbada valley both in the Rajpipla State and in Central India.

The new discovery of a prehistoric civilization in the Narbada Valley tends to shape anew the early history of a large part Of Asia. . . .

By Amrit V. Pandya

No Trace Of Metal

The people of the Narbada culture lived in the houses built of rubble and mud on the banks of the river. They made their tools, weapons and other objects of common usage from various kinds of stone. No traces of metal have been found at the remains of their settlements. They decorated their pottery with simple geometrical patterns incised or painted black on a red surface. Turnery was known to them and they made handsome bowls and bangles on the lathe from the local stones. The most important industrial art for which these earliest peasant settlers on the Narbada deserve much credit was glass manufacturing which was unknown elsewhere at this very early period antedating the dynastic civilization of the Sumerians and the Egyptians. The Narbada people manufactured variegated bangles, beads, etc., of glass.

The Sumerians adopted this craft about a millennium later in the Sargonid period (24th century B.C.) and the Egyptians a thousand years still later. The glass objects found in the pre-Flood stratum at Ur in Iraq and at the Pre-Dynastic tombs in Egypt may be the exports from the Narbada valley.

The problematic prehistoric paintings of an unknown age and authorship occurring at Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and other places in the Narbada Valley have been found by the writer to belong to the Narbada culture on the ground of his investigations at these sites.

A Startling Find

What can be regarded as the most startling find is the discovery of extensive remains of a prehistoric city belonging to the Narbada culture whose antiquity on archaeological grounds, takes us back to a period about a thousand years before that of Mohenjo-Daro. It is curious that these urban remains of a hoary past when metal was not in general use have been found exactly at the place where according to the Puranas which contain the oldest historical traditions of India, flourished a city named Mahismati which was the capital of the Narbada country known anciently as Anupa. Mahismati, as the Puranas relate, was founded 127 generations before Chandragupta Maurya a contemporary of Alexander the Great, by the proto-historic Indian rulers speaking an Indo-Aryan tongue and whose compositions in it have been preserved intact in the Rigveda.

On the ground of ample archaeological and literary evidences there remains no doubt that the prehistoric city of the Narbada culture discovered by the writer at Maheshwar on the Narbada represents the vestiges of the Puranic City Mahismati founded by the Indo-Aryan monarchs of the Narbada valley.

Thus for the first time in the annals of the Indological researches the ancient historical traditions of India recorded in the Vedas and the Puranas have now come in direct contact with the prehistoric archaeology of the country.

This fact which gains support from other archaeological evidences and considerations in the light of the discoveries in the Narbada valley reveals further that the people of the Narbada culture who had come to the area from the Central Asian and Iranian highlands were the Indo-Aryans as the Puranas assert. The further statement of the Puranas that the original home of the Puranic people was in the mountainous country in the vicinity of the Pamirs seems to be a fact.

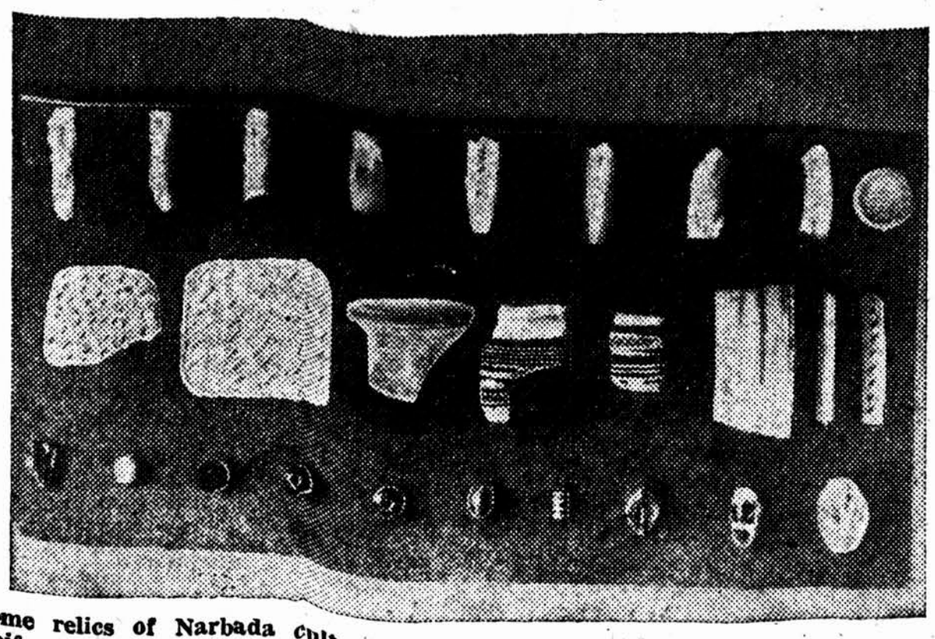
The new light from the Narbada valley seems very likely to bring about a drastic change, if the explorations are continued further, in our present conception of the early history of Southern Asia.

It has now become imperative that the research institutes and universities both the Indian and foreign should direct attention to the great prehistoric wealth of India which is disappearing soon and lying unexplored all over the sub-continent offering to furnish data that will, no doubt, shape anew the early history of a larger part of Asia.

A lofty mound at Ekalwara—a relic of Narbada Culture.

The mounds at Maheswar covering the puranic city of Mahismani.

The Acropolis Mound, Mahismati (125 feet high.)



Some relics of Narbada culture (upper row)—stone implements such as knife blades, sickle teeth etc., (Middle row)—Terracotta plagues; pottery, bangles of stone, couchshell and glass. (Lower row)—Beads of crystal agate and glass.

Mountbatten Of Burma

One day in 1913 a small boy, just in his teens, entered Britain's former Naval College at Osborne as a cadet. Three years later, as midshipman, he slung his hammock in Admiral Beatty's Flagship H.M.S. Lion; at 18, he was second-in-command of an escort vessel in the Channel. Lord Louis Mountbatten had begun the career that was to lead him to the post of the youngest Supreme Allied Commander of World War II and then to the position of the last Viceroy of India.

The fact that he is a great-grandson of the first Empress of India, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has made no difference whatever to his success in life. In the British Navy promotion goes by merit; rank counts for so little that it is, in fact, actually regarded as a handicap in the junior ranks. But Louis Mountbatten was possessed of qualities that ensured his making a definite mark in the world.

Brilliant Imagination

In addition to his good looks—he is 6 ft. 2 ins. tall and as tough as whipcord—he has an extraordinarily quick and alert brain, a capacity for intensive, hard work, and a brilliant imagination. These gifts he inherited from his father, Admiral of the Fleet

BY VICTORIA CHAPPELLE

the late Marquess of Milford Haven (Prince Louis of Battenberg), who in addition to being one of the finest First Sea Lords Britain has ever had was an inventor of some note; his hobby was the designing of instruments and the Navy knows his most famous invention as the Battenberg Course Indicator.

Lord Louis Mountbatten developed early the habit of committing his conclusions to paper, and a series of first-rate books on an astonishing variety of subjects are the result. For instance, he has always had a passion for polo, but when in India with the Prince of Wales in 1921-22 he found he was not particularly good at it. On his return, he studied the game and had slow-motion pictures taken of every shot. Then he wrote a little classic on the subject.

When he became Senior Instructor at the Royal Naval Signal School, he wrote an early Manual of Wireless Telegraphy and the British Admiralty's first technical handbook on the naval wireless telegraphy transmitting and receiving sets. He is the President of the Royal Institution of Radio Engineers, as well as an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the Institute of Naval Architects. But all this was to come as a result of experience between the two world wars.

First Visit To India

When World War I was over, 19-year-old Louis Mountbatten with hundreds of other care-free, young officers went up to Cambridge. A year later, he came down to accompany the Prince of Wales, his second cousin, on the latter's tours to Australia and New Zealand, and in 1921-22 on the tour which the Prince made to India, Japan and the Far East. It was in 1922, after returning from this last tour, that he married Edwina Ashley, daughter of Lord Mount Temple, to whom he had become engaged in India and by whom he has two daughters.

January 1923 saw him at sea again in H.M.S. 'Revenge'; nearly two years later he went to the Signals School to specialise in wireless and signals and afterwards joined H.M.S. 'Warspite' as Assistant Fleet Wireless Officer, the Mediterranean. From the Warspite he joined the Second Destroyer Flotilla as Signal and Wireless Officer, and later he served as Fleet Wireless Officer with the Mediterranean Fleet.

Exploits Of "Kelly"

In August 1939 he was given command of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, his own ship being the newly-commissioned 'Kelly.' In the North Sea, at the end of 1939, the ship struck a mine. She was repaired and in the North Sea again she was torpedoed in May 1940. Mountbatten would not abandon her and after most of her crew had been transferred to another ship, he turned for home, bringing his crippled vessel through three days and nights of bombing to be repaired once more.

She left the dockyards this time for the Mediterranean. But in the thick of fighting off Crete she was hit again and for the last time. With her guns blazing defiance, she sank. Her Captain was among the survivors who, living through brutal machine-gunning by attacking Stukas, were picked up after many hours in the water. He had served continuously with the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla since the beginning of the war, transferring to another ship each time the 'Kelly' had been put out of action.

Now his ability for swift decisions and his knowledge of handling men were to be used. After serving for a couple of months in the aircraft-carrier 'Illustrious', he was appointed Chief of Combined Operations in October, 1941. The famous British Commando raids on Vaagso, Brunevaal, St. Nazaire and Dieppe followed. He himself went through the Commando training for he has the maxim: "It's no use telling chaps to do things you can't do yourself." Nor were these raids his only activities at this time. It was he who suggested Pluto (the pipeline which took millions of tons of petrol under the sea to Allied troops on the continent of Europe) and with his staff proposed the famous Mulberry Harbours.

Supreme Allied Commander

By 1943 his knowledge of the co-ordination of land, sea and air operations and his experience of working with Dominion, Allied, European and American services indicated him as the man to lead the campaign in South-East Asia. His task was to drive the Japanese invaders out of their lately won empire in that vast area whose limits lay along the wild mountain jungle frontier of India and Burma.

Mountbatten realised that the key to victory lay in the soldier's own heart. As a man on the spot has said, "he used every device to fortify the confidence of fighting men in their commanders, weapons and tactics.... and once the fighting troops had found deep, vital and priceless faith in their own quality, Mountbatten could do extraordinary things."

How Mountbatten seized on the

(Continued on Page 1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following used vehicles, located at Vehicle Depot, Kirkee:—
309 *Load-Carrying Lorries:*—Two 10-ton; One Hundred and Thirty Eight 5-ton; Thirty Seven 3-ton 4x2; Eighteen 30-cwt.; Fifty One 15-cwt.; Eighteen 10-cwt.; Forty Five 8-cwt.
271 *Specialist Vehicles:*—Five heavy utility cars; Twenty Four ambulances 4x2; One 2½-ton petrol tanker (800 gall.); Five 15-cwt. and Eight 30-cwt. water tankers; Seven 3-ton winch lorries; Two 3-ton cinema lorries; Twenty Three 2½-ton and Fifteen 3-ton break-down lorries; Nine 15-cwt. and Three 30-cwt. and Two 3-ton wireless lorries; One 30-cwt. lorry with winch; Two 15-cwt. welding lorries; Seven 15-cwt. office lorries with winch; Eighty Five gun tractors (road); Sixteen 15-cwt. and Five 3-ton office lorries; Twenty One 3-ton anti-tank portees; Six 3-ton Field Bridging Equipment lorries; Two 3-ton stores lorries; Three 3-ton pontoon lorries; Five 3-ton platform lorries; Four 15-cwt generator lorries; Ten 15-cwt. machinery lorries.
All for sale one lot only. Reserve price Rs. 10,00,000.

2. The following used vehicles and motor cycles, located at Vehicle Depot, Kirkee:—
18 *Load-Carrying Lorries:* All Bedford 3-ton 4x2.
271 *Specialist Vehicles:*—Fifty One 3-ton work-shop and machinery lorries; Fifty Five amphibious jeeps 4x4; One Hundred and Forty Six assorted trailers, 15 cwt. to 7 ton; Nineteen 15-ton transporters.
363 *Motor Cycles:*—Ten Excelsior Folding Wellbikes; Eighty Three Norton (Combination No. 1 box body); Two Hundred and Eleven B.S.A.; Seventeen James; Twelve Royal Enfield; Thirty Indian.
For sale in one lot only. Reserve price Rs. 8,00,000.

3. 497,000 yards of unused unproofed Hessian cloth 36 in., 10½ oz. 40 shot, in mill-packed iron-bound bales, approximately 2,000 yards in each bale, located at Howrah Jute Mills, Calcutta, *at reserve price Rs. 25/- per 100 yards.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 yards.

4. 866,000 yards of unused rot-proofed Hessian cloth 36 in., 10½ oz. 40 shot, in mill-packed iron-bound bales, approximately 2,000 yards in each bale, located at Ordnance Inspection Depot, Hastings, Calcutta, *at reserve price Rs. 20/- per 100 yards.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 yds.

5. 295,000 unused leather (sheepskin) jerkins, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore, *at reserve price Rs 3/- per jerkin.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 jerkins

6. 395 used portable typewriters of various makes, located at 114 Stationery Depot, Lahore Cantt. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 52,000/-.

7. 10,000 unused Lift and Force Pumps, MK-VI double acting portable 2 in. B.S.P.T. inlet and outlet, capacity approximately 500 gall. per hour against 40 ft. head at 40 double strokes per minute, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore, *at reserve price Rs. 45/- per pump.* Bids for minimum of 500 pumps.

8. Fifty unused Ramped Cargo Lighters (knocked down condition), length 32 ft., breadth 14 ft, carrying capacity 30 tons, powered with 2 Grey Marine 84 H. P. Engines, suitable for river ferries and river cargo transportation (engines can be converted to kerosene by fitting Defuser). Located at No. 4 Indian Reserve Base, Avadi. *No reserve price.*

Quantities of items 3 to 7 are approximate Individuals bidding for items 1 and 2 must quote prices for each lot separately.

The highest bid for item 8 and the highest bid above the reserve unit price for all other items received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by April 13th, 1947 will be accepted. OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by April 21st, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on April 14th, 1947. Stores must be removed by May 6th 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS17", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

AC 248

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Pen Picture Of India's New Viceroy

DELHI LETTER

Propaganda Smoke-Screen For Survival Of The Effete

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

India is witnessing a boom in propaganda. Never before has there been such widespread ceaseless activity on the mental front. Propaganda is the instrument of two great psychological forces, namely prestige and fear.

Prestige, fear and propaganda have formed an unholy trinity of power. Ordinarily this type of propaganda acts as a smoke-screen. The first essential of propaganda is repetition. Second essential of propaganda is colour.

To cite two illustrations.

The chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission is a master of propaganda. He believes both in repetition and colour technique of propaganda. At regular intervals, not exceeding fifteen days, "Unofficial notes" are issued by the always-obliging Press Information Bureau, announcing to the World in general and eagerly awaiting India in particular, neither the inauguration nor the progress but merely the three multi-purposes projects, namely the Damodar Valley Project, Kosi River Project and Mahanadi Project. The gramophone remains unchanged only the record changes and puts out the same story in a different (or indifferent?) language. The News Agencies in New Delhi, having lost the initiative in news, pounce upon these unofficial notes and put them out to unsuspecting newspapers as "spot news." The public knows the fraud, but is helpless. One could understand the purpose of this constant doling out of dope, if there was any progress to be reported. The progress is "mark time by the left." The onlooker is impressed by rapid movement of feet but the person, indulging in acrobatics remains stationary.

The Water Wheel

So also with Multi-purpose projects. Taming of Kosi is the theme of the latest highly illuminating and informative unofficial note, which discloses to its readers that the Kosi is a wild and wayward river. The note is a lesson in Geography. Next unofficial note, it is presumed, will be on the Damodar Project and the third on Mahanadi. The cycle having been completed the next series shall commence with the Kosi again. Some make history, some make Geography, but the Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission merely re-writes Geography.

It is obvious that time hangs heavily on the Chairman of the Commission and his Colleagues. While others in the Government of India do a spot of work, the Chairman composes unofficial notes. The basis of this ceaseless activity on the mental front is the fear of the Amalgamation of the Commission with the Central Electricity Power Board as recommended by the Advisory Planning Board. The merger, as proposed, is bound to curtail the junketing now indulged in by the Chairman and his Colleagues.

Illustration Number Two:

It was recently disclosed on behalf of the Agriculture Department that India produced three million additional foodgrains as a result of the Grow More Food Campaign in 1942/45, but adverse monsoon in the following year had not only wiped away this additional yield, but had increased the deficit by two million tons. The claim of the increased yield in millions of tons is repeated at regular intervals.

Judging by its publicity, the Grow More Food Campaign should have been an entire success. It has also blasted the myth of the illiteracy of the cultivator. For his benefit the publicity of the campaign was conducted in English newspapers. And the resultant yield of the campaign has been so widely publicised that members of the Central Assembly have begun to believe in it.

> **"The grow more food campaign had its value during the war. Its value however was more psychological than real. To-day it is a meaningless fraud perpetrated on the public which is asked to pay for it."**

Surplus That Is Not!

The Gregory Committee had estimated India's overall deficit of foodgrains at a million and a half tons. Taking another half a million tons for the increased population, India should have a surplus of a million tons in 1945. That it was not so is a matter of fact. India has no surplus, but a huge deficit and had to import large quantities of foodgrains to meet her internal demand.

Then again, a part of the Grow More Food Campaign grants was given for irrigation projects, including wells. The irrigation, in the nature of things, is primarily intended to make the areas served by it, independent of the monsoon. What has happened to the additional yield from the freshly irrigated thousands of acres prominently displayed in statements, laid on the table of the Central Assembly? One could believe from the propaganda that there was no longer hunger and scarcity in India.

The Food Member is also the Member for Agriculture. One part of his portfolio has poured out crores of rupees on schemes which, it is claimed, have increased India's yield of foodgrains by three million tons. The other half of his portfolio has also poured out crores of rupees to procure foodgrains from abroad to feed the hungry millions of India. There is apparently some inconsistency in the dealings of two Departments under the same Member, but this inconsistency is still beyond the comprehension or understanding of the Legislators. Professor Ranga, for instance, has not disguised his anger that the Grow More Food grants had not yet been renewed for a further period of five years. The Campaign, I may add, will continue for five years, but its grants in aid will be treated as development grants. The Grow More Food Campaign, in short, has become the short-term development plan.

Quest For Missing Food

The Agriculture Department does not approve of this shylockian attitude of the Government of India. It would like a separate grant for the Grow More Food Campaign. The fear that it may not secure this additional grant is largely responsible for the propaganda blitz and the repeated claim that the production of foodgrains had increased by three million tons.

The Government of India is planning to institute a Commission of Enquiry into war fortunes. An equally important enquiry should be instituted to find out how much of the Grow More Food money has actually percolated to the cultivator. Another enquiry should be in the conduct of the Food Department for its continued harassment of Indian masses by maintaining food rationing in India after three million additional tons of foodgrains were produced in this country.

Such an enquiry will show, whether additional three millions were actually produced and what happened to them. The Food Department has so far maintained that not a grain of additional foodgrains was accounted for in the Basic Plan by the Provinces and States. The only conclusion that could be drawn is that the additional yield claimed, is being sold in the black market. In other words, the Grow More Food Campaign is subsidising the Black Market.

Both cannot be right. If the Agriculture Department's claim is right, there should be no scarcity of foodgrains in India. The Food Department, however, claims that India is deficit in food and is spending twenty lakhs a year in subsidising food. Propaganda is good and even pays dividends. Its one snag is that it does not fill hungry stomachs. No one in India should grudge and does not grudge money spent on the improvement of Agriculture. But let not this money be spent on false pretences. The Grow More Food Campaign had its value during the war. Its value, however, was more psychological than real. To-day it is a meaningless fraud perpetrated on the public which is asked to pay for it.

The sooner this pretence is abandoned, the better it would be for the Agriculture Department itself. An element of truth is an essential of good propaganda. It will fail, if this element of truth is lacking in it. Let the Department of Agriculture beware.

A Successful Failure

Judging from its results, the propaganda Blitz launched by the Big Business against the Taxation proposals was a highly successful failure. It had colour, it was persisted in and it even had an element of truth. And yet it failed. There could be two causes of this failure. Firstly, it evoked no response from the public. An average Indian has been so harassed for the last seven years, and is being harassed even today, that he had a malicious delight in the discomfiture of Big Money. He seriously asked what the industrialisation had done for him. He saw around him enough cloth, enough sugar, enough coal and enough foodgrains, so near him and yet so far away, because he had not the money to pay for them.

Sacrifice has its limits. There should be equality in sacrifice. The common man saw to his cost that he was asked to make sacrifices so that the rich may become richer and forge fresh weapons to cloud his intellect. He stood aside. The fight he said was between Nehru's Government and the Big Business. Why should he take sides, he said.

Secondly, the Blitz failed because it was overdone. It failed because Big Business claimed that it was the major partner in the Government. It failed because the Big Business began to dictate and interfere with administration.

The twenty-five days that passed between the publication of the Taxation proposals and the final Congress-League Settlement have rudely shook the Business World. If the Big Business were wise, it would treat India's common humanity more kindly in future and leave the Rulers of India alone.

GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT THAT SURELY AND STEADILY ADDS TO YOUR CAPITAL

Available in Convenient value o Rs 10/- 50/- 100/- and 1,000/-

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—even the extra-dirty parts

Any fabric will soon get damaged if, with little soaping, it is dipped in water and beaten clean — and the parts which fray most in wearing, the extra-dirty parts, will be the first to suffer.

Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.

Sunlight's rich, self-acting lather, rubbed a little more generously on the extra-dirty parts and gently pressed through the wet cloth, will make your fabrics white all over without beating. Yes, pure Sunlight cleans thoroughly without damage — leaving the clothes as soft as a feather and leaving your hands soft and smooth.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP

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FORWARD TO 1795!

Sir C.P. Decides Travancore's Destiny

By C. K. Narayanswami

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has some strange affinity with the year 1795. In it he sees Travancore's year of destiny and to that destiny he seeks to drag 6 1/2 million people.

As any student of history knows, this was a period of feudal decay and of general internecine feuds between ruling families in the different parts of the country. Hyder Ali, who had come to power in Mysore, was engaged in the extension of his empire and had attacked Kerala. He, perhaps, counted on the French gaining the upper hand over the British in Europe and therefore, would have its reactions in the conflict between the East India Company and the French in India.

It was at this stage that Travancore felt insecure and the Raja extended his invitation for British intervention by giving free passage for British troops through Travancore territory to Mahe where the French had a base of operation. Free passage soon developed into other complicated relations ultimately leading to the treaty of 1795 by which British influence in the Counsels of Travancore State Administration became complete. The Raja became a titular head. This was the sovereignty exercised by the Raja of Travancore in 1795.

Base For Br. Empire

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer declares that on the withdrawal of the British power from India, Travancore will revert to this position. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer that is to say, does not welcome the complete elimination of British power from all parts of India. Even if the British declare their willingness to quit, he will still invite them and offer bases for the perpetuation of the British Empire. Indian reaction has of late been frantically engaged in enlisting the support of reactionary forces within Britain.

The anxiety of Indian reaction, of which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is such a shining example, to bar the march of the people towards independence is a quaint imitation of Churchillian imbecility. India is in the throes of a titanic change. Her leaders would like that this change should take place in as orderly and peaceful a manner as possible. Whether this will be so or not will depend on people like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who imagine that they could thwart the natural desires and aspirations of the people.

The movement for the unification of Kerala in the context of to-day is the expression of the natural desire of an awakened people united in language, culture, traditions and customs. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer thinks he can frustrate these people's desire. Ever since the Maharaja of Cochin proclaimed his willingness to assist in the achievement of a United Kerala, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, on behalf of the Government of Travancore, has taken up an attitude not only of opposition but of ludicrous challenge. He has from time to time advanced various arguments in support of his theory that Travancore was a sovereign State and would remain so. Travancore, that is to say, will not be permitted to join Unified Kerala.

Shades Of Jinnah

I shall try to examine some of these reasons which he has advanced from time to time. His first point was that to-day Travancore is an integrated geographical unit and a homogeneous administrative entity. There are large numbers of Tamil speaking population within the State. If Travancore is to join Unified Kerala which means an administrative province of Malayalam speaking people, these Tamilian elements might demand incorporation in Tamil Nad. In other words, the Tamil speaking people would demand separation from Kerala.

This is a strange argument. Tamil speaking area in Travancore is confined to three tiny talukas. These people constitute hardly 10 to 12 percent of the total population of Travancore. To suggest that such a small minority can frustrate the desire of 88 per cent of the population is to invest it with the power of veto. With Government support this minority might become more vocal and intransigent. But if this minority depends on a Government which has no popular sanction behind it, the future will be very dark indeed for it.

The people of Travancore have had enough of the feudal autocracy and especially have they realised since the intrusion of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in the counsels of the Administration of the State that their salvation lies in their own hands. They have taken the initiative and are marching forward. The iron curtain that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has drawn over Travancore and the repression that he has let loose cannot, and I dare say will not, hold back the people. They are a virile lot and once roused will not be suppressed. To-day they demand that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer should quit and the Government of Travancore be based on the will of its people. Timely realisation of the strength of this movement might yet afford a saving grace to the ruling family. The choice is for the Maharaja to make. The people have had their say in word and deed and have sanctified their cause with their blood

Divide And Rule

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has advanced other arguments as well. He says: "Travancore has a population of 6 1/2 millions and a revenue of 8 crores of rupees. Cochin has a population of 1 1/2 millions and 2 crores of revenue and Malabar has 2 1/2 millions population and 2 crores of revenue." Normally speaking, as one in charge of the Administration of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says that he would welcome the emergence of a Kerala Province because Travancore would be in absolute domination with the introduction of adult franchise in the Kerala province.

Travancore's representation in the legislature would be so predominant that neither Cochin nor Malabar would have an effective voice. Such a position must eminently suit Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer if he is assured that he would continue to be what he is today. But he knows that in any popularly constituted Government, he would find no place—so unpopular has he made himself among the people of Travancore.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had not spent his days in vain at the feet of his master and patron, Lord Willingdon. By suggesting that because Travancore would be in absolute domination the people of Cochin and Malabar should cease to talk about a Unified Kerala in their own interests, he seeks to sow seeds of divide and rule. The concern that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer shows to these people is indeed amusing.

If anybody has reason to be concerned or anxious it is the people of Cochin and Malabar. But they are not bothered nor concerned about it. They base their movement on the fundamental basis that the people of Kerala are one. The artificial barriers erected by historical accidents and by British Imperialism have not in any way affected their fundamental unity. What they demand is that this artificial division should go and the people of All Kerala should be restored to themselves so that they could unitedly mould their own destiny in a free, united and strong India.

Vicious Suggestion

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says Travancore's revenue is twice that of Cochin and Malabar put together. The suggestion is obviously vicious. He implies that unified Kerala would be a liability to the people of Travancore, that they have everything to lose and little to gain. Why should they make that sacrifice? This is how he hopes to keep the people of Travancore isolated from the rest of their kith and incidentally insure his own position. His appeal to their self-interest has not deceived the people who groan under his rule. They have realised that in his concern for them, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer seeks to hide the fear that has caught hold of him.

They know too that when he talks of the revenue position, he ignores the elementary truth that taxation of the people has not been based on any principle of equity or on their capacity to pay. Compelled to remain in three different and distinct administrations the people in each unit have had to pay taxes imposed on them according to the whims and/or needs of these different administrations. In Unified Kerala province, taxation would readjust itself on a more rational and acceptable basis.

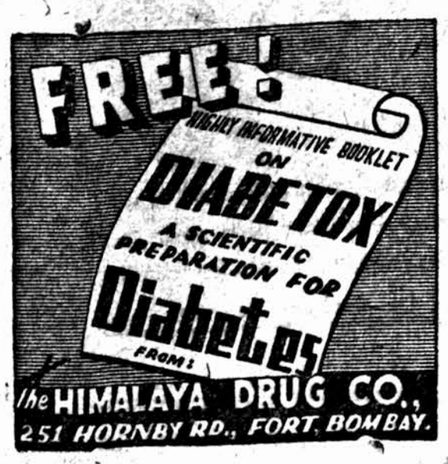
To establish his thesis that Travancore was an independent kingdom in the year 1795, he trots out the petty theory that "Travancore was never conquered or overrun by the British. Although the rulers of Travancore conceded certain powers of advice in the final treaty of friendship in 1805, there was no question of conquest or assumption of sovereignty." One may concede the point that Travancore was never conquered or overrun by the British. But when the ruler makes a voluntary surrender of his sovereignty and binds himself to follow the advice of the British not only in regard to administration but also in the very personal matters of adoption and succession, where does the need for armed conquest arise?

Surrender Of Sovereignty

Perhaps Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer does not want the people of India to know what happened to Travancore after the year 1805. That year did not finally settle the relationship between the Raja of Travancore and the British. Following this treaty there was an insurrection in the State. The suppression with British guns of this insurrection resulted in the virtual assumption of sovereignty by the British. In fact they were on the point of physically assuming it when the Raja died. But his successor, Lakshmi Rani, actually confided the administration of the State to the British Resident.

This is how treaties of friendship, of which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer talks so glibly, have developed between the Indian Prince and his British overlord. Still must the illustrious Dewan of Travancore indulge in historical fallacies, half-truths and untruths!

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer knows that he cannot camouflage his desire to perpetuate his own power by plausible and puerile arguments. He tries, therefore, to bamboozle by impudent challenge. For says he: "The policy of the Travancore Government will be to prepare itself to take up the status and position of an independent kingdom from July 1, 1948." Is that why he has resorted to repression and has drawn an iron curtain over Travancore?



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YOGIC DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY

SWAMI ENTERS AIR-TIGHT PIT BEFORE CITY CROWD

Hopes To Remain In Trance For 24 Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dressed in a spotlessly white silk toga, Swami Ramanand, a well-built middle-aged Sanyasi, with flowing hair, faced a city crowd of nearly 5,000 on the Khalsa College grounds this evening and with a cheerful smile entered a pit, to give a practical demonstrations of his Yogic powers to remain underground without water, food or air, for 24 hours.

24-Hour Trance

At the stroke of six to-morrow evening, coolies with pick-axes and shovels will dig up the air-tight pit, perhaps in the presence of a vaster crowd than to-day. The Swami, who expects to remain in a yogic trance till then, will come back to normal earthly existence.

The pit into which the Yogi entered to-day is specially improvised for the occasion at the centre of the Khalsa College grounds. It is six feet long, four feet wide and five feet deep and is plastered with cement.

NO CEREMONY

There was hardly any ceremony preceding the act of going into "Samadhi". Exactly at 6 p.m. the Swami rose from his seat and with perfect calm descended the pit, sat cross-legged on a small wooden seat and after two minutes relapsed into deep meditation. The pit was then covered with wooden planks and cement and made airtight.

FROM HIMALAYAS

Swami Ramanand comes from an Ashram at Man Sarovar in the Himalayas. It is his desire to develop this Ashram into an All-India institution for imparting Yogic training and with this object he is at present touring the country to raise funds.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who presided over the function, said that in this period of advancing science it was likely that India's great cultural heritage would disappear into the limbo of oblivion and that an institution on the lines suggested by Swami Ramanand was necessary to keep it up.

Swami Ramanand who spoke in Hindi for a few minutes before entering the pit, claimed that he could remain underground without food, water or air for six months at one stretch. He appealed for liberal contributions for his proposed institution.

After the Swami was interred, the huge crowd was given an opportunity to see the spot at close quarters.

Sikh volunteers, who maintained perfect order during the ceremony, will keep vigil at the pit till 6 p.m. to-morrow.

Postal Ban On Slogans

BOMBAY, March 29 (A.P.I.): Letters, postcards and other articles bearing any slogans which are in furtherance of the aims of a political party or organisation and which are likely to offend the feelings of any other community are not eligible for transmission through the post. Any such articles that may be posted will be consigned to the dead letter office.

No Change In Calcutta Situation

Police Fire 63 Rounds: Deputy Mayor's S.O.S. To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, March 29 (API):—There has been no marked change in the situation in Calcutta during the day, says a press note issued by the Government of Bengal at 9-30 p.m. to-night. It adds: "Tension continues in affected areas. The police fired 63 rounds and have arrested 51 persons on the spot. Up-to-date the total number of such arrests made in connection with incidents is about 325. Numerous other arrests have been made as a result of investigations.

INCIDENTS DURING DAY

During the day about 69 incidents have been reported. Almost exclusively confined to East and Central Calcutta. The majority of the incidents took the form of usual types of assault and in addition, there were 9 cases of arson and 6 cases of rioting. Acid and bombs were thrown on some occasion. To enable the police to search more expeditiously men suspected of carrying knives, acid and other corrosive substances, the provisions of Section 17-A of the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance have been made applicable to Calcutta.

MILITARY PATROLS

The military have been patrolling throughout the day in the police stations of Manicktola and Beliaghata. In addition Entally area is being patrolled from this evening.

The latest reports indicate that 9 persons have been killed and 80 injured, five of whom sustained bullet wounds. In addition one person died as a result of police firing.

Peace Committees have been functioning in the areas affected and have endeavoured to ease the situation.

Following some clashes and tension at Howrah curfew has been imposed from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., in Golabari and Howrah areas. There were about 9

(Continued on Page 16)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 29.

Previous Closing	35.99
Today's Opening	36.17
Difference	+18
Today's Closing	36.00
Difference	+01

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 29.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices.

Anaconda Copper Mining 41.
General Motors 60-1/8
United States Steel Common 74
United States Steel preference unquoted.

"Accept Adjudication Gracefully & Go To Work"

CITY FATHERS WARN B. E. S. T. STRIKERS AGAINST ALIENATION OF PUBLIC SYMPATHIES

Committee Appointed To Take Steps To Restore Transport Services

After two hours of debate the Municipal Corporation on Saturday passed the resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil thoroughly disapproving the illegal strike of the B.E.S. and T. Co's workers and advising them forthwith to go to work and gracefully to accept the adjudication as suggested by the Government.

The Corporation also on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta appointed a committee to take steps to restore transport service as early as possible.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following resolution:

That the Corporation view with grave concern the situation that has arisen as a result of the strike of the workers of the B.E.S.T. Co., completely paralysing the City's public transport service, and extend their sympathy to the public who are put to great hardship and inconvenience and find it extremely difficult to pursue their normal avocations in the absence of the facilities which it is their right to enjoy.

"STRIKE ILLEGAL"

That this Corporation having their fullest sympathy towards the workers in all their legitimate demands for improvement of working conditions, salaries, etc., thoroughly disapprove of the illegal strike and strongly urge upon the workers and their leaders to realise the implications of their conduct and the gravity of the situation and not to alienate the sympathy of the public by an unreasonable and unjustifiable attitude and forthwith to return to work by gracefully accepting the adjudication appointed by the Government of Bombay as a constitutional and proper method of getting their grievances redressed.

That this Corporation also appeal to the authorities of the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., to show utmost sympathy and consideration to the demands of their workers.

TANTAMOUNT TO VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

Mr. Patil said the B.E.S.T. workers have been resorting to strike very frequently. He did not wish to speak on the merits of their demands but he wished to point out at their unreasonableness in not accepting the adjudication. Their demands were too many. They wanted 50 per cent in-

(Continued on Page 12)

B. E. S. T. WORKERS OFFER TO RESUME

Bus And Tram Strike Takes Dramatic Turn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was a dramatic turn to the B.E.S.T. strike situation, with the Company, advertising for volunteers to run a skeleton service on one side and the workers' Union offering to run both the bus and tram services themselves, but conditionally.

After Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy's gesture at the Bombay Journalists' Union on Friday announcing that the B. E. S. T. workers were prepared to run the services in order to stop the inconvenience to the public, provided they were allowed to refrain from demanding fares until the dispute was settled, the B.E.S.T. Union, it is learnt, has now officially intimated the management that they are prepared to resume the services from Monday so that the general public may not unnecessarily suffer while the dispute remains unsettled.

The intimation, it is understood, made it clear that no fares would be claimed from the public and the strike will be supposed to be still on until a definite settlement is arrived at between the employees and the management

DON'T PICKET

The Union, it is said, has also instructed their men not to picket or otherwise cause any obstruction in case the management declines to accept the offer and starts the skeleton service which is contemplated.

The Company is making every endeavour to start a skeleton service as early as possible and it all depends upon the response from volunteers to their advertisement. Inquiries made this afternoon did not give ground for the belief that the response so far received would enable the starting of the skeleton service to-morrow. If the response is adequate enough by to-morrow evening, there is some likelihood of the skeleton service being started either on Monday or within the next four days.

The B.P.C.C.'s resolution passed last evening condemning the strike, may, it is said, result in volunteers coming forward to run the services now.

So far as Government is concerned its responsibility lies mostly in providing adequate protection to any skeleton service that the Company may start.

With regard to the question of settlement it is said that if the workers' Union were to suggest a mediator acceptable to both parties then the matter may be considered afresh.

Since the strike which commenced on Monday last seven persons were thrown off from overcrowded local trains and killed.

Two such deaths occurred yesterday.

The only redeeming feature about the situation is the possibility of a skeleton service in the near future.

No Confirmation At B. E. S. T. Office

A spokesman of the B.E.S.T. asked as to what was their reply to the offer made by the Union, told our reporter they had not received any such intimation.

Whitehall Gives Wide Mandate To Viceroy

Mountbatten To Consolidate Interim Government

LONDON, MARCH 29, (REUTER): THE VICEROY'S APPROACH TO THE FINAL PHASE OF TRANSFER OF POWER FROM BRITISH TO INDIAN HANDS SO FAR IS ON LINES EXPECTED IN BRITISH POLITICAL QUARTERS WHICH HAD PREDICTED ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S EXPLORATORY TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS INDIVIDUALLY AND HIS ENDEAVOURS TO POST HIMSELF ON ALL ASPECTS ON THE SITUATION BEFORE COMPLETING HIS PLANS AND PUTTING THEM INTO EFFECT. WRITES FRASER WIGHTON, REUTER'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

FREEDOM OF ACTION

Lord Mountbatten is understood to have gone to India with wide mandate and utmost freedom of action. The existence of a time limit by which his task must be accomplished moreover implies that no time remains for political theorising and that the completing of the pattern of action must not occupy more than a matter of months. Equally, however, the transfer has to be orderly, and the impression among responsible observers here is that Lord Mountbatten's unique administrave and directive experience will serve him in good stead now.

BIGGEST TASK

Students of the situation increasingly assume that one of the Viceroy's biggest tasks is to secure the maximum strength and influence for the Interim Government. They think it fairly obvious that the Constituent Assembly may not be able to complete its task of creating India's new Constitution by June of next year, in which case the Interim Government will have to assume complete responsibility for the sub-continental area. That being so, the greater the strength and representativ character of the Coalition Government at the centre, the more the chance of the great constitutional change taking place under at least relatively smooth conditions.

London political quarters await with interest the appointment of India's next High Commissioner who, if India leaves the Commonwealth, will become Ambassador to Britain It is realised that it may be some time before the Interim Government takes a decision on the new appointment but the general belief here is that the eventual occupant of the Post will be a high ranking politician rather than a career diplomat.

ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS FOR EUROPE AND FAR EAST

Final Approval By United Nations Council

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), March 28, (Reuter): Economic Commissions for Europe and the Far East were finally approved by the United Nations Economic and Social Council today. Ten Soviet amendments to the terms of reference of the European Commission were defeated following which the Soviet delegate abstained from voting on final approval. Russia also abstained from voting on the Far Eastern Commission to which M. Alexander Morosov said that the same amendments applied, but were not formally tabled.

Both Commissions, according to the terms of reference, will initiate and participate in measures for joint action on economic reconstruction and are empowered to make studies and investigate the economic problems. No action can be taken without the consent of the Government concerned. The Council also approved a proposal for field surveys in the devastated areas of North Africa. convinced that it had healed

COALITION GOVT. FOR W. AUSTRALIA

PERTH, (Western Australia), March 29, (Reuter): A Coalition Government of Liberals and the Country Democratic League will be formed in Western Australia, following the defeat of the Labour Government in the elections of March 15 of which final figures were announced today.

Liberals and Country Democratic League won 25 seats, Labour 23, Independence 2.

Government will resign next Tuesday and Mr. D. R. Mclarty, Leader of the Liberal Party in Western Australia will form the new Government.

In the last Parliament, Labour had 29 seats, Country Democratic League 9, Liberals 8 and Independents 4.

ARGENTINA WON'T JOIN WHEAT PACT

LONDON, March 28 (UPA).—The Argentine delegation informed the International Wheat Conference that it will not become a party to any wheat agreement, it was announced officially today.

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'ELDER'S' COUNTER-BLAST TO PAKISTAN DEMAND

"Hold-Up Central Subsidies To Bengal Pending Decision On Partition Issue"

NEW DELHI, March 29 (API):—The keeping in abeyance of Central subsidies to Bengal pending a decision as to whether the province was to be partitioned or not was urged by Mr. S. K. Roy-Choudhry, in the Council of State to-day.

Mr. Choudhry also suggested that the Provincial Governor should forthwith be asked to set up regional and zonal ministries in Bengal. He and his colleagues from Bengal had made this suggestion to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Interim Government, including the Muslim League members, and asked them to use their influence with the new Viceroy Lord Mountbatten to gain this point.

Finance Bill

When the Council of State met today, the Finance Secretary, Sir Cyril Jones moved that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration.

During the debate, Rajabahadur Shivlal Motilal cautioned the Government against utilising their powers of taxation unnecessarily. The taxation proposals of the Government had been borrowed partly from the United Kingdom and partly from the United States. In applying these principles to India, care must be taken to bear in mind the various conditions prevalent in this country.

Stating that the Super Tax had been unduly raised in the proposals, he pointed out that even in the United States the governmental income from Excess Profits and Income Taxes had fallen in 1946 to seven billion dollars from 15 billion dollars in 1943.

If the Government's new taxes were so designed as to get more money from the profiteers and blackmarketeers, he would have warmly welcomed the proposals. Mr. Motilal estimated that blackmarketeers and profiteers were making something like Rs. 200 crores every year and were untaxed. There was black marketing in food—although conditions therein had considerably improved—and in cloth. When the Congress and Muslim League leaders assumed office at the Centre, the country was expecting they would apply their minds to root out the black market. He for one, was not satisfied with what had been done either by the Central or Provincial Governments. He was glad that the Government themselves were not happy over it. Public opinion should be effectively mobilised by these popular leaders, Mr. Motilal added, to combat these enemies of society.

The Capital Gains Tax had shaken the confidence of the business community. The stock exchange in Bombay, which had opened two days ago after being closed for two or three weeks, became nervous all of a sudden and had to close down again.

STERLING BALANCES

Mr. Motilal referred to the country's Sterling Balances with Britain and urged that efforts should be made to persuade His Majesty's Government to add some Rs. 15 crores by way of interest on these balances.

Rai Bahadur S. K. Das began by criticising the Civil Supplies Department administration in Bengal when the President pointed out to him that provincial administrative matters could not be discussed in the House.

Mr. Das continuing his speech referred to the demand for retrenchment in the Defence Department and said there should be no retrenchment whatsoever in such essential matters.

PLEA FOR MODERN ARMED FORCE

Ft. Lt. Rupchand said when the British quit the country next year, we shall have to shoulder the responsibility of defence in full. For this purpose, the country must establish and maintain a first class modern armed force and equip it with up-to-date aircraft, seacraft and other equipment. A great country like India should at least have a standing army of half a million men always under arms.

Mr. Nikumja Kishoredas, who spoke next however pleaded for drastic reduction in the Defence expenditure.

Mr. Das referred to the innumerable governmental controls and said that the moment controls came into being, commodities and things went underground.

SUBVENTIONS MUST BE KEPT IN ABEYANCE

Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhry said that the Central subventions to Bengal should be kept in abeyance for the present, because owing to the political controversy. I was likely that two provinces might be carved out of the existing Bengal. The present Bengal Government was determined to have an independent Bengal—independent of the Centre, independent of everything else excepting the Muslim League and, we the Hindus are determined not to be in this Independent Pakistan, we will not break away from the Centre on any account.

"We have already appealed to Pandit Nehru and his colleagues including the Muslim League members to see that zonal and regional ministries are formed in the province forthwith, and to use their influence with the Viceroy for this purpose."

Mr. Chaudhry echoed what Mr. Jinnah had said yesterday and said "it is better that we should divide and live rather than remain undivided and be destroyed". The demand for partition of the province is based on the same principle as that of the Muslim League for partitioning the country. "Wherever the Hindus are in a majority in the province and it is a 75 per cent majority—we want the same principle applied."

The House adjourned till Monday when discussion on the Finance Bill will be resumed.

Bomb Explosion In Anglo-Egyptian Club

CAIRO, March 28, (Reuter): A bomb exploded tonight at the Anglo-Egyptian Union Building at Zamalek tearing a big gap in the outer wall. No casualties are reported.

This third outrage against the club occurs within a week of the Union holding a meeting on April 3—when the club's 160 Egyptian members will ask for it to become an entirely Egyptian concern renamed "evacuation club"

Preview Of "Silver Arrow"

NEW DELHI, March 29, (A.P.I.): A private preview of the "Silver Arrow" the new design all classes composite train was held today at the New Delhi Railway Station. Those who saw the train included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. John Matthai, Sardar Baldev Singh and Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan. They were received by Col. Emerson, Chief Commissioner of Railways and by Dr. Nichols, Member for Engineering, Railway Board.

BURMA OIL STRIKE ENDS

RANGOON, March 28 (Reuter).—Burma Oil Company employees resumed work today after their three-day strike. The end of the strike followed Government's appeal to the workers last night.

NARENDRA DEO TO TOUR EUROPE

LUCKNOW, March 29, (A.P.I.): Acharya Narendra Deo, a prominent Indian Socialist leader, is planning to visit Europe and the Middle-East next summer. He proposes to leave towards the end of May or the beginning of June, returning to India in September.

During his four months tour of the Continent, Acharya Narendra Deo proposes to contact Socialist leaders and study the Socialist movement in western countries. He also intends to visit Soviet Russia provided he gets necessary facilities.

Incorrect Report On "Assam Evictions"

NEW DELHI, March 29, (A.P.I.): A press communique says: The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an announcement in the press that orders have been passed for troops to be placed at the disposal of the Assam Government "for the eviction of Muslims from Assam" or "for the eviction campaign"

This report is utterly incorrect. troops are not supplied by the Government of India to carry out the policy of any provincial Government but only in case of necessity to help maintain and restore order.

AUSTRALIANS WANTED "MOUNTY"

But India And Nehru Attract S. E. A. C. Chief

LONDON, March 29 (I.P.S.): An interesting inside story as to how the Australians wanted Viscount Mountbatten as Governor General to succeed the Duke of Gloucester who is to retire shortly, is narrated in London. The successor of the Duke was the subject of speculation in both Australia and Britain some time back. In some influential quarters, the name of the Duke of Windsor was mentioned as the possible candidate. But it is said that influential quarters in Australia hinted to Prime Minister Attlee that Mountbatten would be preferred to the Duke of Windsor for the Governor-Generalship of Australia. The matter rested there. In the meanwhile, the India question arose and Attlee offered the Rear Admiral with the Indian Viceroyalty. Mountbatten had developed a liking for the Indians with whom he had worked during the fateful years of war, and he preferred the India post. Besides, it is said, the chances of associating himself with a leader like Pandit Nehru who had enchanted him with his charming personality in Malaya was an added interest to the former SEAC Chief in India. Brt, Australia may still have Mountbatten after his mission in India is complete.

COMPENSATION FOR OIL PROPERTIES

British Under-Secretary To Negotiate Directly With Mexican Govt

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter): The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel and Power is leaving shortly for Mexico city with a number of experts and representatives of oil companies to negotiate directly with the Mexican Government of an overall compensation figure for British oil properties, according to the "Financial Times."

Commenting editorially, the newspaper says: "The United Kingdom Government means business, judging by the influential efforts now converging on Mexico city. The United Kingdom Government is interested both in increasing its supply of foreign currency and vindicating the rights of its nationals expropriated nine years ago. The settlement would impose no financial strain on Mexico."

SURPRISE IN MEXICO

NEW YORK, March 29 (Reuter): Reports from Mexico City say that oil circles are surprised at the London report that a British Ministry of Fuel official is due in Mexico soon to discuss an oil settlement.

The Mexican Foreign Office told Reuter that it has not been either officially or unofficially informed of this visit

Spanish Journalist's Permit Withdrawn

MADRID, March 29 (Reuter): The Permit of Raymond Hubert, Chief Spanish correspondent of the France Press Agency, to work in Spain has been withdrawn, the government press office announced today.

It is alleged that Hubert tried to send a report to his agency containing a "rumour which was totally false and which he could easily have verified as being false."

Central Civil Services And Scheduled Castes

NEW DELHI, March 29 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided that for the purposes of recruitment to Central Civil Services, members of the Agar, Machigar and Mahyavanshi communities in the province of Bombay shall be recognised as belonging to the Scheduled Castes and, therefore, eligible for vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Csastes, says a press communique

This decision follows the practice in Bombay, where these communities have been similarly recognised for the purposes of recruitment to the Bombay Services.

BARS IN CINEMA HOUSES CLOSED

ALLAHABAD, March 29 (A.P.I.): It is understood that bars in cinema houses and other places of entertainment will soon be banned.

This is step as part of the U. P. Government Prohibition policy to be launched from April 1.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 8, 2003.
Muslim: Jamedi-ul-Avval 6, 1366.
Parsi: Meher 28, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-35 a.m. Sunset: 6-53 p.m.
Hightide: 05-15, 19-23.
Lowtide 00-02, 11-52.

Today's Engagements

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION: Today, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, when Sjt. S. K. Patil, the President of the B. P. C. C., will unfurl the National Flag and address.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN EDUCATION SOCIETY: Laying foundation of Society's School Building, today, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), at 16th, Road Khar.

ANJUMAN HIGH SCHOOL, OLD BOYS' ASSN. (KHAMGAON): First Annual Session today, at Osmania Boarding House.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA: Annual general meeting today, in Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: 'Sri Rama Navami Mahotsavam' from today to Monday, April 7, in the Samaj premises at Matunga (G. I. P.).

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Ordinary General Meeting today, at 9-30 a.m., in the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Grant Road

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Mr. Somabhai Bhavsar's recital of Children's songs at Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, today, at 9 a.m., Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai presiding.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Kingly Mystery" today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAHITYA SAMITI: General Body Meeting at 4-30 p.m., today, at the Podar College of Commerce, Matunga.

REUBENS ATHLETIC CLUB: Second Annual Jewish Athletic Sports today, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home Minister, will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHT LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIPS: Today, at 2 p.m. at Sirur Square, in front of Kanara Saraswat Buildings, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: "The Ringmaster" by Keith Winter, at Sunderbai Hall, at 6 p.m., today. The play is in aid of the Mother India Free Night High School.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Celebration of "Sri Rama Navami" today, with Laksharchana from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and Bhajana from 9 p.m. at its premises, Bhuta Nivas, Near King's Circle, Matunga.

GOAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE: Postponed in view of the strike by the B. E. S. T. employees and the consequent transport difficulty. Fresh date will be fixed and duly notified.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDI ASSOCIATION: Hindi Classes for the Prarambhik to Kovid Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti every Sunday from 8 to 11 a.m., in the S. N. D. T. High School's premises at Vithalbhai Patel Road. The result of the examination held in last February will be announced at 11 a.m., today. Hindi Classes for ladies held from 2 to 4 p.m. on every Wednesday and Sunday, at Association's premises (Girgaum).

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Today, at 7 p.m., at Rajawadekar Street, Colaba Wadi, to mourn the sad demise of Lala Sunderlal Nigam, Vice-President of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee. Sri S. K. Patil, President of B. P. C C. will preside and Messrs. M. Y. Nurie, Nagindas T. Master, Ambaram T. Doshi, Nathalal D. Parikh and others will speak.

PUNJAB DAY PUBLIC MEETING: Public Meeting of all the Hindus and Sikhs at Madhavbag. C. P. Tank, today, at 5-30 p.m. (I. S. T.), to consider the situation in Hindu Minority Provinces, and to devise ways and means for the protection of the lives and properties of the Hindus and Sikhs in these areas. Sardar Teja Singh, Principal of the Khalsa College will preside.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting today, in the open space opp. Shri Ram Mill, Fergussdn Road, Worli, at 5-30 p.m. Shri Achyut Patwardhan and Shri Asoka Mehta will speak.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS: There may be a few showers in the south Konkanpatti, Bombay Karnatak, the Deccan Mawal and Marathawada. Weather will improve by Monday morning.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Dry weather except for isolated light showers in the afternoon over the Bombay Karnatak.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Annual elections for 12 seats on the Council on Monday between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Beg Mohamed Baug Hall, Mohamedali Road. Bombay 3.

"RAM BHAJAN."

BOMBAY, March 29, (A. P. I.): The Air Bombay will broadcast tomorrow, Sunday, March 30 "Ram Bhajan" a musical fare at 6-55 by Mrs. Sunderamma Raghaviah. The broadcast can be heard on 41.14 metre band.

DEALERS IN ARMS & AMMUNITION WARNED

Dealers in arms and ammunition in Greater Bombay have been prohibited for a period of two months from tomorrow from transferring by sale or otherwise to any person including a licence holder any arms or ammunition including percussion caps without a special permit granted by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate concerned.

PORTS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Ports Development Committee, set up by the Government of Bombay under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. A. Master, will visit Karwar, Bhatkal and Ratnagiri early next month.

The Committee will reach Karwar on April 2 and will spend the whole day there. The following two days, i.e. April 3 and 4 will be spent at Bhatkal and Ratnagiri respectively.

PROTECTION FOR COTTON TEXTILES EXPIRES TOMORROW

Govt. Of India Accept Tariff Board Recommendations On Sugar And Rayon Industries

NEW DELHI, March 29 (A.P.I.): The Tariff Board has recommended that the existing Protective duties on cotton textiles should be allowed to expire with effect from April 1 1947 and thereafter Revenue duties should be imposed on the protected varieties on budgetary considerations. The Board has also recommended that Government should give an assurance that a tariff enquiry should definitely be guaranteed to the industry as soon as imports of cotton piecegoods exceed, for three months running, a monthly average of 25 million yards, unless the industry itself asks for a tariff enquiry earlier on other grounds.

The Government of India have accepted these two main recommendations of the Board. Government's resolutions on cotton textiles, sugar and sodium sulphide industries are published in a gazette extraordinary today.

NO PROTECTION TO SODIUM SULPHIDE

Government have accepted the Board's recommendation that the sodium sulphide industry has not made out any case for the grant of protection at the present stage and has accordingly recommended that the claim should be rejected.

In regard to sugar, the Tariff Board has recommended that the existing protective duties should be allowed to continue for a further period of one year ending March 31, 1948. The Board has also recommended that the present Central Government grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee of one anna per cwt. from the Excise duty on sugar should be increased to four annas per cwt., and that all facilities should be given to the Sugar factories to establish subsidiary industries. Government have accepted these recommendations of the board.

PROTECTION FOR RAYON INDUSTRY

Other principal recommendations of the Board in regard to cotton textiles relate to the removal of the import duty on yarn and the withdrawal of the protective duties on artificial silk and cotton and art silk mixed fabrics. As regards the former, the Government of India have decided to replace the protective duty on yarn by a revenue duty; but with regard to the latter, they have decided to continue the existing protective duties on these goods for a further period of one year as they are of opinion that the infant rayon industry in India should not be deprived of protection without a full enquiry.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 30.
BOMBAY—1.

224 m. (1,231 hc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Anwar Khan (Baroda) (Sitar) 8-45 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 9-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Bhairav-Bahar) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Nae Nae Film by Habib Tanvir (H) 11-45 Hirabai Barodekar Khayal Vilambit and Drut.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 R. N. Karkare (Gaud-Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Mohantara Talpade (Multani) 4-50 Mohammad Rafi (Ghazal Iqbal) 5-0 Anwar Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Thumriyan 6-30 R.N. Karare (Pad) 6-45 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 7-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Purva-Kalyan) 7-30 Literary Court Martial K. M. Munshi Judges: Justice Sir H. B. Divetia and Mama Warerkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8 30 Month in economics Review by Prof. C.L. Gheewala 8-45 Kavya Darshan Jauapad Geeten (H) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 In Memoriam (For 120th death anniversary of Ludwio Van Veethoven).

B. P. C. C. Condoles Naigam's Death

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

At the meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on Friday last a condolence resolution was passed touching upon the sad demise df Lala Sunderlal Naigam, a veteran Congress worker of "A" Ward, which took place a few days back. Lala Sunderlal was associated with the "A" Ward D.C.C for a number of years and was its Vice-President at the time of his death. He was also an influential social worker in Colaba area

James Beauttah In Bombay

BOMBAY, March 29, (A. P. I.): Mr. James Beauttah, East African delegate to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference now being held at New Delhi, arrived in Bombay this morning from Mombasa by S.S. "Amram", he was received by Mr. Roshanali D. Nasser and Mr. A. E. Manjee, Secretary of the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Mr. Beauttah is proceeding to Delhi tomorrow by air.

Six Relief Centres In City To Be Closed

The Government of Bombay has decided to close from April 1, 1947, the following temporary Relief Centres:—(i) Tank Bunder Road Relief Centre; (ii) Islampura Relief Centre; (iii) Worli Relief Centre; (iv) "B" Ward Rationing Office Relief Centre; (v) "G" Ward Rationing Office Relief Centre; (vi) Belvedere Road Relief Centre.

Funeral Of Begum Mohammad Ali

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Begum Mohammad Ali, widow of Maulana Mohammad Ali, whose death occurred in the city last night was laid to rest in the compound of the Khilafat House this afternoon.

The funeral procession started from the Khilafat House at 10-30 and after passing through prominent Muslim quarters of the city returned to the Khilafat House at 2 o'clock. The funeral prayers were offered at the Habibia Mosque, Pydhoni, and at the Muslim League Office, Mohammad Ali Road. The Muslim National Guards gave a guard of honour.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, President of the City Muslim League and Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League in a statement to the Press appeals to the Mussalmans of Bombay to observe complete hartal to-morrow as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Most of the Muslim business quarters in the city remained closed today.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, at Kaiser Baugh under the auspices of the Muslim League, Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh presiding.

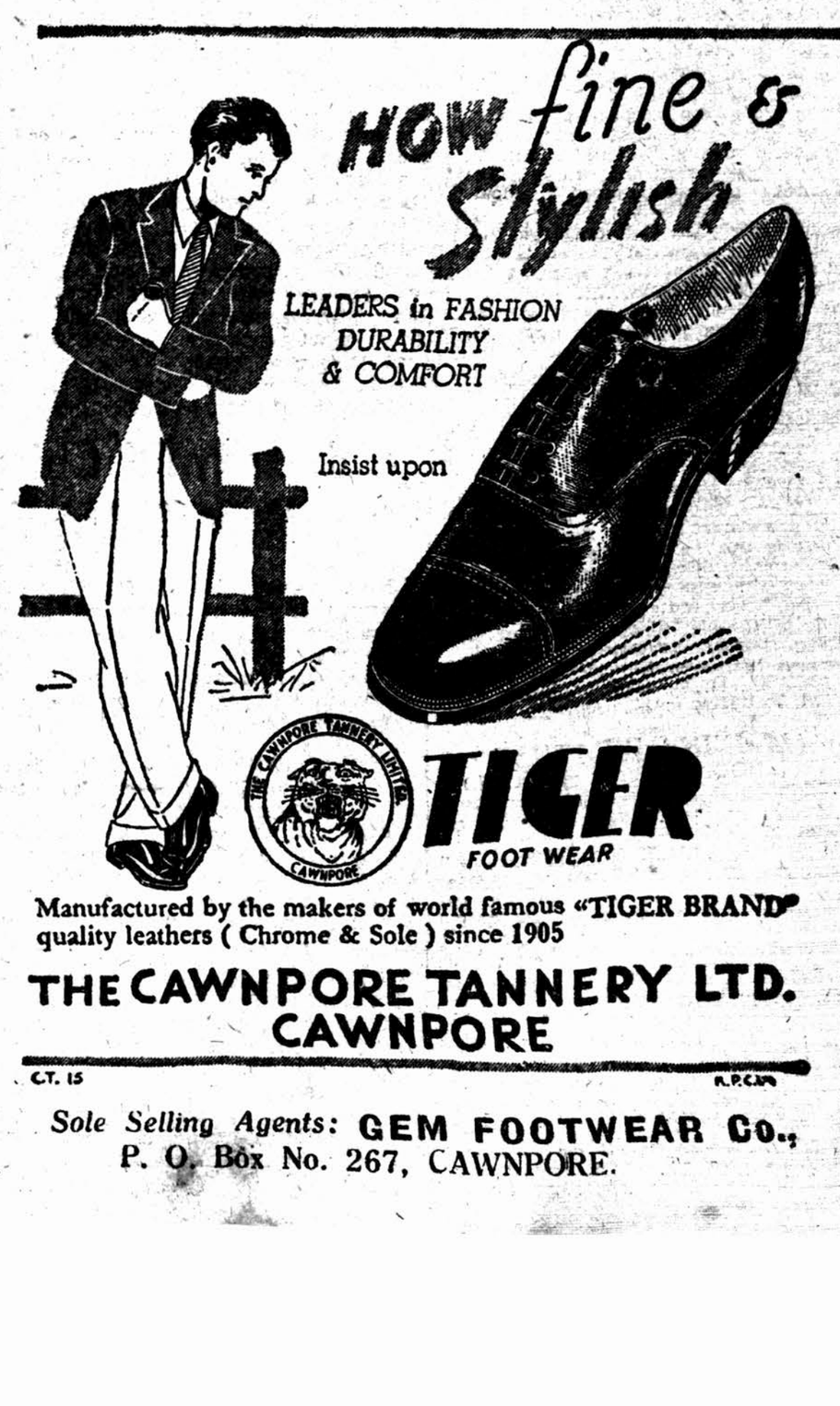
Jinnah's Condolences

BOMBAY, March 29 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League in a condolence message on the death of Begum Mahomed Ali, says:

"I was deeply grieved to learn of the sad news of the death of Begum Mahomed Ali. She was one of the outstanding figures amongst the Muslim women of India, and was a true servant of the Muslim Nation and Islam. I came into very close contact with her as she was one of the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and as such she was of great help in the deliberations of the Working Committee and the decisions that were taken by us from time to time.

"I sincerely sympathise with her relations in their bereavement. Her death is undoubtedly a loss to the Muslim Nation to the cause of Muslim women in general."

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Hydrocele Specialist, who—
WITHOUT OPERATION
CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL, CRAWFORD MARKET, (2) IVANHOE BUILDING, 4th floor, BACKBAY RECLAMATION Fort. Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As. stamps.



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Bombay To Grow More Food

Minister Details Schemes At Advisory Board Meeting

BOMBAY, March 29 (API): A joint meeting of the Provincial Rural Development Board and the Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board was held this afternoon at Council Hall, Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, presiding.

The main discussion centred round the vital question of the working of the Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act and the grow-more-food schemes formulated by the Government.

The consensus of opinion was in favour of the grow-more-food campaign and the need for taking more stringent action against those contravening the act was stressed. It was also considered necessary to restrict the cultivation of tobacco to an acreage of only—1/8 of the holding.

The Revenue Minister, giving an overall picture, observed that the three main items in the campaign were manure, water and seeds. Detailing the various measures which the Government had already taken and proposed to take in future, he declared that the public must come forward and take a hand in the work and help the Government in making the scheme a success.

GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, said that there could not be two opinions about the utility or advisability of a step like the grow-more-food campaign in the country. The Government had prepared, he said, a definite scheme and drawn a definite programme to make that scheme a success. They hoped to increase the total production of foodgrains to the extent of being able to make up one-third of the estimated deficit, and he said that man had also to contend against nature and, to that extent, their plans were subject to limitations.

Great importance was being attached to irrigation schemes, for they enabled farmers to raise crops out of season; but that, however, was a long-range programme and they must await results patiently. A fresh detailed survey of lands was being undertaken for purpose and the Government were confident of success if they could get a large measure of public co-operation.

STOMACH ULCERS CURED WITH WATER AND ASSURANCES

London Specialist's Unique Experiences

LONDON, March 26. (A. P. A.): A London specialist has reported in "The Lancet" that he has cured stomach ulcers with nothing but water and assurances.

Citing his experience with a consecutive series of 20 patients, A. Morton Gill, Assistant Physician at West London Hospital, said all but one of them had been cured of chronic gastric ulcer within one to two months by daily hypodermic injection of distilled water.

The one exception recovered rapidly after false assurances that his ulcer was almost healed, and within a month it disappeared, he wrote in "The Lancet". an independent medical journal.

"It seems fair," Dr. Gill declared, "to argue that the essential factor is the patient's belief that his treatment is going to be successful.....

"Not only must he be satisfied that his treatment is proceeding along the correct lines, but also he must find himself in a sympathetic environment and be protected from protracted anxieties.

"Ulcers are not healed by diet alone, nor py injections, nor by medicines, but because the man with the ulcer comes under the care of a physician who is able to transmit some of his convinced that it had healed.

Pain is not a reliable criterion of ulcer activity. Dr. Gill declared.

Citing the case of one patient, he reported that indigestion, pain and other symptoms disappeared but the Uscer remained unhealed.

In another case, the ulcer disappeared entirely but the patient continued to suffer pain until thoroughly

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 29, (A.P.I.)

Following is the daily weather chart recorded at 08.00 hours I. S. T. on March 29, 1947:—

Allahabad 104 79 0 2.5 minus 0.2 Bangalore 89 67 0 8.7 plus 4.7 BOMBAY 91 79 0 7.1 plus 6 2 Calcutta 100 72 0 3.7 minus 0.1 Colombo 89 74 0.2 40.5 plus 12.0 Cuttack 102 76 0 7.7 plus 3.8 Darjiling 59 50 0 4.4 minus 0.1 Dehra Dun 91 68 0 6.1 minus 1.3 Dehli 96 72 0 1.3 minus 1.5 Karachi 91 69 9 0.1 minus 1 4 Lahore 7.98 66 0 1.5 minus 1.8 Madras 91 77 0 56.4 plus 34.9 Mahableshwar 82 83 64 0 11.7 plus 9.5 Mussoorie 71 58 0 10.9 plus 1.0 Nagpur 103 76 0 11.7 plus 8.8 Patna 100 75 0 1.1 minus 1.2 Peshawar 77 61 0.1 minus 54 minus 0.8 Shillong 70 55 T 7.1 plus 1.8.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

PARDON THE NARCISSISM!

While yours truly cannot boast of being a critic of longer than two years' standing, he may, with due modesty, claim that in the beloved journalistic "scoop" he is often prompter than most where the show world is concerned. It was in the columns of the Chronicle that you read the first exclusive interview granted by England's great actor JOHN GIELGUD to a Bombay journalist. The first long and exclusive interview with SHANTARAM after his trip to the U.S.A. where he put Indian films on the foreign map, was also 'bagged' similarly for your benefit. It was also in these very columns that you first read of Hollywood's Annual Academy Awards for 1946.

In keeping with the policy of being the first to scent show news of interest, in yesterday's daily Chronicle once again readers were regaled with a 'scoop' in the news that RAM GOPAL of international fame is, at the moment, busy making a cultural dance documentary produced by the SHELL FILM UNIT and partly sponsored by Burmah SHELL, under the supervision and direction of young MISS SARAH ERULKAR a Sociology graduate (Honours) of the London University.

BOTTOMS UP!

This evening, at 7 P.M. at the TAJ, Burmah Shell have arranged a cocktail party where some of Bombay's well-known personalities of Press and Public will meet Ram Gopal, and his partner SHEVANTI. The list of guests contains interesting names such as those of MR. BOKHARI—Director of the Bombay Branch of the AIR, DEWAN SHARAR the famous novelist, art critic D. C. SHAH, Mr. PEREIRA of the Evening News and many others.

Here is the kind of contact with Press and Public sadly lacking in the Indian film world, yet very necessary as a measure of co-operation.

Ram Gopal undoubtedly deserves a toast for displaying zeal in the making of a film that will help to spread the knowledge of one of our most ancient arts to the world—for this non-commercial film will be shown wherever there is even a tiny shed that can boast of a screen. Sarah Erulkar also deserves to be toasted for picking on the right artiste for the job.

So let us say to them: "Bottoms Up!"

As I told you almost everything to be told about the cultural short in yesterday's "Chronicle", I shall not repeat. myself.

IN MEMORIUM

The present writer was probably the first to declare that our film industry should pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late SAIGAL. Amongst several suggestions made by me, was the one that his greatness be commemorated by the screen of his life. There is, unfortunately, no news of such a move on the part of any of our producers.

In Hollywood, they revere their dead with more affection. PRODUCER EDWARD SMALL, after seven long years of preparation, has decided to bring to the screen the life of the cinema idol of the twenties who, in death, has become almost a legend RUDOLPH VALENTINO.

How many of you remember the Italian born Hollywood lover who took the feminine world of cinema fans by storm with his ardent romanticism in such films as THE YOUNG RAJAH, THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE, THE SHEIKH, THE SAINTED DEVIL, BLOOD AND SAND, THE EAGLE, THE COBRA and MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE?

Edward Small is scouring two continents in his search for a suitable actor to play the part of the handsome, fiery Valentino. Such a picture will necessarily mean many other stars of the past being depicted, as many of them played an important part in the life of the man who rose to phenomenal success at a young age, being only 32 at the time of his death due to appendicitis.

Edward Small's venture should inspire our own producers to pay similar homage to Saigal.

NOTE

The present Sunday feature is meant to provide merely entertainment sidelights. Such of my readers as are interested in film reviews will find the latter in the Friday's "Chronicle" (English pictures) and the Saturday's "Chronicle" (Indian films).

SPOT LIGHTING RAM GOPAL

Shevanti

Right: Ram Gopal dancing at the Belur Temple, Mysore.

University Of Chicago Commission Reports On Freedom Of The Press

NEW YORK, March 26. (U.P.A.): Freedom of the press can only continue if the press is accountable to society, the University of Chicago Commission on Freedom of the Press said to-day in its report on the "free and responsible press."

The commission said, "Press Freedom is endangered because of the great decrease in the proportion of people who can express themselves through the press, because the press has not provided a service adequate to the needs of society and because the press engages from time to time in practices which society condemns."

The commission made numerous recommendations to the United States Government including firstly, that constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press be recognized as including radio and motion pictures; secondly. that the Government should foster the introduction of new techniques in communications and maintain competition among the large units through anti-trust laws; thirdly, that legislation be passed as an alternative to the present remedies for libel by which the injured party might obtain retraction by the offender or an opportunity to reply; fourthly, legislation prohibiting expressions in favour of revolutionary changes in institutions be repealed where there is no clear danger that violence will result from the expressions; fifthly, the Government through media of mass communications should inform the public of facts with respect to its policies and of the purposes underlying those policies and to the extent that private agencies of mass communication are unable or unwilling to supply such media to the Government that the Government itself employ its own methods.

The commission recommended to the press itself that the agencies of mass communication accept the responsibility of common carriers of information and discussion and that it undertake activities of literary, artistic or intellectual whether or not there is an immediate promise of financial return.

The commission suggested to the reading public that non-profit educational institutions help to supply the variety, quantity and quality of the press service required by the American public.

"ACCEPT ADJUDICATION GRACEFULLY AND GO TO WORK"

(Continued from Page 9)

crease in their wages besides Rs. 20 lakhs of Goodwill money. Speaking on the demand for increase in wages he said the municipality will be taking over the B.E.S.T. in August next and if the B.E.S.T. gave the increase, the Municipality will have to increase the salaries to the municipal staff also. However he would not say anything about the demands but in regard to their insistence in not accepting the adjudication suggested by the Government. The Government had come to the power by the votes of the people and if the adjudication was not accepted and strike continued, it would tantamount to the vote of censure on the government.

The straight issue was the fight between the government and a handful of the strikers, numbering 8,000.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the resolution.

AMENDMENT

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved an amendment to appoint a committee to make concrete proposals to restore transport service in the city by Saturday next. The committee members were Messrs. S. K. Patil, Mr. D. V. Patel, Mr. C. C. Shah, Mr. M. N. Desai, M. N. Talpade, and Dr. J. A. Collaco.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the strike of the B.E.S.T. workers involved daily a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs to the company but at least Rs. 3 crores to the citizens. It was the duty of the Government to give up masterly inactivity and to restore transport service. Mr. Abidali was the friend of the late Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and a devout follower of Mahatma Gandhi and he did not understand how he liked paralysing the transport service from so devout a follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mr. K. N. Joglekar and Mr. Zoolmiram Choudhary also spoke.

Mr. C. C. Shah pointed out that the adjudicators were the high court judges and decided cases without any bias and with utmost fairness. So long as the Act stood one could not say that he would not have the Act.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta withdrew his amendment and moved it as a second resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

TOWARDS "PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITION" IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 28 (A.P.I.): Chaudhari Girdhari Lal, Minister of Excise, announced the prohibition programme of the Government in the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

The Excise Minister said that total prohibition had always been and still was the goal of the Congress Ministry. For the present it was proposed to introduce total prohibition in two compact blocs of seven districts in the province. This applied to liquor, both country and foreign, opium, bhang, ganja, charas and also tari.

The Minister observed that progressive prohibition in the whole province was the government's policy and there would be further extension of prohibition next year. A total "sacrifice" of Rs. 60 lakhs had been made in this connection.

UKRAINIAN TERRORISTS MURDER SWIERCZEWSKI

WARSAW, March 29 (Reuter). Ukrainian terrorists operating on the Soviet-Polish border have assassinated General Karl Swierczewski, Polish vice-Minister of National Defence, it was officially announced here.

Unconfirmed reports reaching the capital said that other high ranking Officers and the Generals' entire bodyguard were massacred by the assassins who were members of the Ukrainian underground U.P.A., which seeks an "independent Ukraine."

General Swierczewski was a veteran of the Spanish Civil war in which he fought as "General Walter."

WALES BEAT IRELAND IN RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

SWANSEA, March 29 (Reuter). Wales defeated Ireland by six points to zero in the Rugby Union International today.

How Prof. Bari Was Shot

Car Driver's Description Of Khushrapur Incident

PATNA, March 29 (A.P.I.): Major General Shah Nawaz of the I.N.A. who visited last night the spot where Prof. Bari was killed today reported to Mahatma Gandhi the details which he collected of the incident.

The driver of Prof. Bari's car today described the incident in which the Professor was killed in an interview to A.P.I. He said that two members of an anti-smuggling squad on duty at Khushrapur about twenty mides east from here stopped Prof. Bari's car and challenged him. After arguments a scuffle ensued. In the melee two rifles were snatched from the two men of the anti-smuggling party. Thereupon they shouted for help. Another man of the same force who was away rushed and it is reported one of them who was injured in the melee, shot Prof. Bari at point black range.

The driver stated that he was also threatened but managed to escape to the main road where he hailed a passing car and reached the nearest Police station to bring police aid.

Body Brought To Patna

PATNA, March 28 (A.P.I.): Prof. Abdul Bari's body was brought to Patna for postmortem late this evening after his tragic death near Futwa. The late Professor Abdul Bari was one of the foremost labour leaders in the country. It may be recalled that he was very recently set upon by rival labour groups at Dhanbad when he had a miraculous escape from being killed by a spear aimed at him from one of his opponents.

The late Prof. Bari has been the President of the Tata Iron and Steel Workers Union, which has a strength of about 40,000. He was also President of the Burnpore Workers Union and leader of several other Labour Unions in Bihar and Bengal. He has been accompanying Mahatma Gandhi in most of his tours in the riot affected villages in the province.

Gandhiji Deeply Grieved

PATNA, March 29 (A.P.I.): The news of the death of Professor Abdul Bari was conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

As Mahatma Gandhi had his prayers at 4 a.m. and was having a short stroll at dawn in the compound of Dr. Syed Mahmud's residence, Pandit Girish Tewary M.L.A. approached him and disclosed last night's tragedy. Mahatma Gandhi stopped still and observed silence for a few minutes. He seemed deeply grieved to hear the news and quietly went into his room.

Later Mahatma Gandhi visited the Bankipore maidan, where Professor Abdul Bari's body had been taken.

JAMSHEDPUR OBSERVES HARTAL

JAMSHEDPUR, March 29 (A.P.I.): Complete hartal has been announced here for 24 hours from six this morning as a mark of respect to the memory of the labour leader and Bihar Congress Chief, Prof. Abdul Bari, the news of whose assassination reached last night. The Tata authorities have circularised the closing of all plants except the essential ones. Local banks also remained closed for an hour today.

Theft Of 290 Photo Film Rolls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hydershaw Husein and Tarachand Morarji were arrested by the police in respect of a theft of 290 rolls of raw films belonging to military and valued at Rs. 17,200. They were released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court, to-day, pending further inquiries by the police.

Charged With Accepting Illegal Gratification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the allegation that he conducted a raid on shop at Khar without being authorised to do so, and accepted illegal gratification from the shopkeeper on the threat of exposing him, Mohmedbhai Umarbhai Patel, an officer of the Bandra Rationing Office was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch of C.I.D. on Friday. He was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning who ordered him to be released on bail. Another officer by name Bhaskar, who was to be arrested along with the accused for abetment of the offence is said to have met with a fatal accident.

No Ban On 'Bande Mataram' To Placate Muslims

Madras Education Minister's Reply To Questions From League M. L. A's

MADRAS, MARCH 29. (API.) "GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BAN THE SINGING OF 'BANDE MATARAM' SONG IN SCHOOLS", SAID THE EDUCATION MINISTER, MR. T. S. AVINASILINGHAM CHETTIAR, REPLYING TO A QUESTION BY A MUSLIM LEAGUER IN THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY THIS AFTERNOON.

Answering a number of supplementaries from the League members, the Minister said he was aware that some Muslims objected to the song on religious and sentimental grounds. But, so far as he knew, there was no religious significance in the song to hurt Muslim feelings."

To a question whether Government would stop the song to conciliate the Muslim Minority who strongly objected to it, the Minister said Government would not force the song on anybody, but at the same time, they would not place a ban on the song. They could not wound the susceptibilities of 95 per cent of the population by banning the song to placate the wishes of five per cent.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

He therefore appealed to the Muslim members of the House for some tolerance towards the feelings of the majority community in this respect.

To a further question, the Minister said, Government had not issued any orders to any educational institutions in respect of the song and those who were opposed to the song were free to absent themselves when it was sung.

The Minister denied that there was any political significance in the song and said it only signified "Salutation to Mother."

ARUNA TO VISIT U.S.

To Study Labour Legislation And Organisation

POONA, March 29 (A.P.I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Socialist leader, is leaving shortly for America to study labour legislation and organisation in the United States, it is learnt here.

During her stay in America, which may last four months to one year, Mrs. Asaf Ali is expected to visit leading Universities there for the study of the subject.

Mrs. Asaf Ali's Gift To Delhi Socialist Party

NEW DELHI, March 29 (A.P.I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali has given her house in Daryagunj to the Delhi Provincial Committee of the Socialist Party of India as a free gift.

Karachi's First Indian Chairman Takes Charge

KARACHI, March 29 (API): The first Indian Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, Mr. Amin-ud-Din, I.C.S., yesterday took charge of his office from Mr. D. B. Brow. Mr. Amin-ud-Din was till recently Chief Controller of Exports, Commerce Department, Government of India.

Mr. Brow will leave for England in April.

Sardar Patel's Gujarat Tour Programme

SURAT, March 29 (API): A four-day tour of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts has been arranged for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, Government of India.

Sardar Patel will arrive at Ahmedabad by air on April 3. He will meet Congress workers and later address a public meeting On April 4, he will leave for Nadiad where he will inaugurate an educational conference. On April 5, the Home Member will visit Ras and Bochasan villages in Kaira District. On April 6 he will lay the foundation stone of the Anand College of Agriculture.

He will return to Delhi on April 7.

Sind Assembly Passes Rural Credit Bill

KARACHI, March 29 (API): The Sind Assembly to-day passed the Sind Rural Credit and Land Transfer Bill and the Sind Foods Bill without much discussion. The Opposition benches were once again empty and the proceedings of the House were dull.

At the outset the House passed a condolence resolution on the death of Begum Mohamed Ali, a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and as a mark of respect adjourned for five minutes.

The House adjourned till Monday.

I. C. Puri To Be Financial Commissioner, Railways

NEW DELHI, March 29 (API): Mr. I. C. Puri, at present Additional Financial Commissioner, Railways, will succeed Mr. Turner as Financial Commissioner when the latter takes up the post of Principal Secretary, Finance Department, says a press note. Mr. Rama Iyer will succeed Mr. Puri.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT-RACE

Cambridge Beat Oxford By Ten Lengths

LONDON, March 29 (Reuter) Cambridge, leading from start to finish, scored an easy victory in the annual Inter-varsity boat race, beating Oxford by ten lengths in covering the four and a quarter mile course in 23 minutes one second.

The Cambridge now lead in this series by 49 races to 43 with one dead-heat in 1877. Critics considered the race very open with a majority favouring the lighter Oxford crew owing to their superior skill but none thought that Cambridge, even if winning, would have such a comfortable win. They finished paddling as fresh as could be while the Oxford crew toiling behind them were dead-beat. Oxford even had their choice of stations and took the Surrey side This did not perturb Cambridge who would have chosen the Middlesix station in any case.

IN AID OF BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB

Imposing Pageant At Brabourne Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An imposing and colourful march past, mass gymnastics, Indian, Scandinavian and English folk dances, and spectacular physical displays were some of the high-lights of the Grand Pageant entitled "Schools at Play" which came off on the playground of the Brabourne Stadium this evening.

The Pageant engaged over a thousand performers from different schools of the city and the suburbs. The west and the north wings of the Stadium were practically packed to capacity with about 12,000 spectators who were entertained to an interesting and delightful programme lasting for over three hours.

The pageant was in the aid of the schools for the blind, deaf and dumb of the city, who will get a share of the proceeds from the sale of tickets. The aim of the organisers of the pageant was to promote social and cultural education by bringing together children of different communities on a common play-ground.

The programme included 16 items some of which were performed by the boys of the schools for the blind, deaf and dumb in the city. The whole display was highly appreciated by those present.

BRITAIN TO ASK FOR U.N.O. SPECIAL SESSION

LONDON, March 29, (A.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain will ask immediately for a special session of the United Nations Assembly to consider the problem of the Palestine Mandate.

Madras Transport Workers Postpone Strike

MADRAS, March 29 (A.P.I.): The general strike declared for today by the City Transport Workers and various other labour organisations in the City to show their sympathy for the strikers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills did not materialise today, the workers having postponed the strike in response to the appeal made by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Labour.

Caughoo Wins Grand National

8-Year-Old Irish Horse Surprises Britain

LIVERPOOL, March 29 (Reuter): Caughoo won the Grand National. Lough Conn was second; Kami third. Fifty-seven ran.

Betting was 100 to one Caughoo, 33 to one Lough Conn, 33 to one Kami.

Prince Regent who was eight to one favourite was fourth. Caughoo won by twenty lengths. Four lengths separated second and third.

DUBLINER'S LUCK

Caughoo, an eight-year-old Irish horse, which had never run in England before, staggered the huge quarter million crowd by winning Britain's premier steeplechase Grand National with the greatest of ease at the odds of 100 to one here today. Those who put their money on the totalisator received more than 200 to their money.

Mr. James McDowell, his owner, a 37-year old Dublin jeweller bought Caughoo for near £50 as an unbroken two-year old. It was a great day for Ireland for the gallant little Lough Conn starting at thirty-three to one finished second for Mrs. M. Rowe.

Lough Conn tried to make every yard of the running but two fences from home he was beaten and he only just took the second place from the first finishing French-bred Kami, recently bought by Sir Allan Gordon-Smith who also started at thirty-three to one. Considering that the going was like a quagmire which resulted in Mr. Hames Morant withdrawing his Lovely Cottage, winner of the event last year, and that the field of fifty-seven starters was the second largest in hundred years' history of race. The number of those to finish—21—was remakable.

Never have so many completed this gruelling four and a half mile-course with its thirty jumps. The top-weight favourite James Rank's Prince Regent ran a gallant race in this heavy going and driving rain to take fourth place.

Caughoo is the only horse owned by Mr. McDowell, who also has a few show jumpers. Although Caughoo's victory practically stunned the colossal crowd to silence he did not run unbacked by his connections. McDowell after the race said that Caughoo who had already won him two Ulster Grand Nationals had never fallen and was such a good jumper that with his bottom weight of ten-stone he considerably fancied him.

VIET NAM DELEGATES APPEAL TO INDIA

"Prevent French Planes From Carrying Ammunitions Through India"

NEW DELHI, March 29 (API.) The resolution of the Vietnamese to fight French imperialism, long drawn out though it might be, was expressed by Prof. Tran Van Giau, a Vietnamese delegate to the Inter Asian Conference today. "We are courageous, and everyone in Viet Nam is a soldier; but we do not have enough ammunitions" he added.

He said "to fight one of the biggest countries in the world (France) for the past 18 months would not have been possible without the support of every Vietnamese. We are prepared for any fight. The Vietnamese people have been brought up in certain democratic ways and we will not submit to any fascist aggression."

Deprecating the charge that Vietnamese Government was a puppet one. He said "We were not a puppet Government. We were with the allies against Fascism. But in order, to fight us, the French falsely dubbed us a puppet Government."

Dr. Tran Van Luan expressed his gratitude for the interest and support that India had shown to the Vietnamese cause. He said that would be difficult for India to send any volunteer corps. The best way India could help us is by preventing French war planes from carrying ammunitions through India."

"Agricultural Income-Tax Unjust And Inequitable"

MADRAS, March 29 (A.P.I.): The proposed Agricultural Income Tax of the Madras Ministry is "intrinsically unjust and inequitable, so long as the Land Tax is retained as a separate and independent tax", says Mr. A. K. Narayan Nambudiripd, a land lord, in a memorandum submitted to the Madras Government.

Mr. Nambudiripad concedes that if the Land Tax is abolished, "there would not only be good justification, but imperative need," for the levy of a tax on agricultural income.

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If you want any kind of employment in India or Abroad. Apply for 'terms' (stating qualifications and desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Chuni Mandi Lahore. (5216)

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Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba. Reg. Delhi. (5063)

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College. Barnala. Patiala. (5158)

Modern Photographic Training School, near Chitra Cinema Dadar. 5332

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Vacation batches starts soon. Shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy, 'D' Com. and other diploma courses charges moderate. (5380)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. Registrar H. University Sialkot. (4853)

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Growing Import-Export business run by Frenchman, with first class sole agencies, requires Indian partner prepared to supply capital to extend business throughout India Reply stating capital available to Box No. 2679. "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted respectable agents to sell the remaining shares of The Bengal Assam Tea and Fishery Co. Ltd.—a regular dividend paying concern and owner of the famous Belgharia Fishery and Farm and Vita Tea—the tea of choice. For terms, share forms etc. please write to Company's Head Office at 54. College Street, Calcutta. 2680

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sale—A Distillery in U.P. capable of producing 50,000 gallons (London Proof) per month and a complete Gur Refinery, capable of melting 2,000 mds. of Gur. Both plants are in perfect condition Apply Box No 2688A, "Bombay Chronicle" giving your offer

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PUBLIC NOTICES

B.E.S.T. STRIKE

AS DESIRED by the Government of Bombay, the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., proposes to put into operation as soon as possible its emergency scheme for operating a partial tram and bus service with the aid of volunteers.

Volunteers are required for the following duties:—

(1) Bus Drivers. Must be used to driving heavy vehicles.
(2) Tram Drivers. Will be trained as necessary.
(3) Tram and Bus Conductors. Will be trained as necessary.
(4) Maintenance and repairs staff:
 (a) Capable of carrying out minor repairs to buses and motor vehicles.
 (b) Capable of oiling, greasing, watering, etc., buses and motor vehicles.
 (c) Capable of carrying out minor electrical repairs and maintenance on tramcars.
 (d) Capable of oiling, cleaning, etc., tramcars.

Volunteers will be paid an inclusive rate of Rs. 6|- per day worked for Bus Drivers and Rs. 5|- per day worked for all other categories.

Volunteers for duties (1), (2) or (3) should report at the Company's Motor Vehicle Garage, Ormiston Road (between the old and new buildings) and volunteers for (4) should report at the entrance to the Company's Bus Garage, Colaba Causeway, between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. on or after Sunday, the 30th March, 1947.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 10-4-47 for the supply of Pure Ghee at the Railway grainshops at Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Shahabad. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway at Poona. (2669)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Bombay's Weekly Commercial Magazine "The Bombay Market" (a Guide Where To Buy In Bombay) Price Rs. 1|8|- per copy. Yearly Rs. 48|-. Write to Agarwal Publishing Co., 428. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (5285)

Books by Mahatma Gandhi—Just Ready. 1. To the protagonists of Pakistan, containing his views on Pakistan, the burning topic of the day. Price Rs. 6/8/-. 2. Ramanama, The Infallible Remedy, price Rs. 2/8/-. 3. Daridra-Narayana, our Duty in Food and Cloth Crisis and how to overcome it, price Rs. 3/-. Sole Distributors:—Rupa & Co., Rupa House, 107, South Malaka Road, Allahabad. (5268)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill the following temporary vacancies in the Locomotive Workshops at Parel immediately:—

Category	Grade Rs.	No. of vacancies
1. Assistant Blacksmith	34-1-38	18
2. Assistant Moulder	34-1-38	40
3. Assistant Turner	34-1-38	70
4. Assistant Machinist	34-1-38	50
5. Assistant Patternmaker	34-1-38	10

Starting pay will be allowed at the rate of Rs. 34/- p.m. in the above grade and in addition, an interim relief of Rs. 4-8-0 p.m. and Dearness Allowance at Rs. 19/- p.m. are also admissible. The vacancies are purely temporary. The appointment is subject to passing of a trade test and medical examination which will be arranged by the Railway Administration.

Candidates desirous of offering their services for any of the above posts should submit applications, with copies of testimonials if any, addressed to the Works Manager, G.I.P. Railway Workshop, Parel, Bombay 12 or deposit their application in the box provided for this purpose at Parel Time Office (Main entrance of the workshop).

Preference will be given to candidates who have served full time apprenticeship with any recognised Engineering Firm. The Railway Administration will not pay any expenses a candidate may incur on the journeys in connection with the interview and trade test, nor will a candidate be entitled to any compensation should he meet with any accident while undergoing a trade test in Parel shops. (2716)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

WITH EFFECT FROM APRIL 1, 1947 alterations will be made in the timings of the Bombay Suburban as well as Main and Branch line train services. For details please see Sheet Time Tables at stations. (2738)

NEW YORK BULLION REVIEW

NEW YORK, March 28, (UPA): The silver market repeated last week's seesaw tendency as supply and demand balanced each other. The price jumped 4-1/2 cents on Monday from the previous close of 73 cents and consumers competed vigorously for inadequate supplies of spot silver. Higher prices attracted supplies in quantities larger than the demand could absorb and the price dropped two cents on Wednesday to 75-1/2 and then further two cents to 73-1/2 on Thursday as an overbalance of supplies continued. On Friday, the price rose one cent as supplies were absorbed.

London was in the New York market during the week for small amounts not exceeding 50 000 ounces per day, but London's activity was not a factor in the market.

NEW YORK SILVER UP ONE CENT

NEW YORK, March 28, (UPA): The price of silver was up on the New York Market today by one cent and quoted at 74-1/4 cents per ounce. The previous day's quotation was 73-1/4 cents per ounce.

LONDON DOMESTIC SILVER PRICE LOWERED HALF PENNY

LONDON March 28, (UPA): The price of domestic silver was today lowered half penny with spot quoted at 44-1/2 pence and forward 43-3/4 cents per ounce.

The previous day's prices were 45 pence per ounce for ready and 44-1/4 cents for forward.

LONDON BULLION.
London, March 28.

Silver Spot 44-1/2 d., Forward 43-3/4 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, March 29.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 200/210 Fibre Garbled 180, Ungarbled 170, Cocoanuts Raw 135, Dry 140, Cocoaunt Oil 440, Copra Office 295, Dilpasand 305, Madrasuottam 325, Pepper Wynaad 530, Country 525, Dry Ginger Chernad 300, Ernad 280, Coffee Robusta 88, Timber Pali 52/53, Junglewood 30, Vellapine 52/53, Benteak 55, Teak 95, Mango Planks 4/8, Teak 18, Rosewood 18/20.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 29.

After yesterday's active short covering and lifting of hedges against actual cotton purchases, the local cotton market opened steady at Rs. 439 for May delivery. There was further scattered buying and May hardened at Rs. 439/12. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet under scattered realising which brought down May at Rs. 439. The market steadied at this level with restricted business, July contract was quoted at Rs. 453/4.

Later on there was further buying and May delivery advanced at Rs. 440/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

ICC May	440	8	0
ICC July	454	4	0
ICC September	464	6	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1905 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, March 28.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
May	439-1/8	436	439-1/4
July	453-1/8	450	453-1/4
Sept.	463-1/2	460	463-3/8
Karachi 4F May	46-15-6	46-12-6	46-14..9

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May	35.99+44
May highest	36.04+49
May lowest	35.36—19
July	34.15+49
October	30.94+49
December	29.95+50
January	29.65+50
March	29.44+44
Middling Spot	36.75+37

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May	35.83+43
July	34.06+49
October	30.87+41
December	29.87+32
March	29.43+39
Middling Spot	35.70+30

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY March 29.

The Bullion market was steady with improved demand for gold Vaishakh delivery opened at Rs. 101/4 and advanced at Rs. 101/11 while ready gold was placed at Rs. 103. Vaishakh silver opened at Rs. 155/14 and improved at Rs. 156 and this being the maximum level there was no further business. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 29.

The produce market was quiet today with increased selling pressure. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 31 Coromandal Rs. 30/8 and Bold Rs 30, Groundnut oil ready Rs. 19/2, April delivery Rs. 18/6 and May delivery Rs. 18/10. Linseed ready Rs. 29/2 and April/May was done at Rs. 28/7. Castorseeds railway receipts were not in demand even at Rs. 30 while May delivery was quoted at Rs 131 plus Rs. 1/2 penalty.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, March 28.

Most sections of the stock markets followed a rather erratic course during the day and it was difficult to discern any particular trend although, at the close the tendency was rather firmer. The fact that the Budget day coincides with the last day of the present account was not very helpful for the creation of business.

British funds once again made slow but steady progress and this firmness contributed to the stadier tone which characterised the final dealings in industrials.

A bright spot among shipping was Anchor lines at 64 shillings on increase in distribution from 8 to 12-1/2 per cent and a £50,000 increase in profits.

South African gold shares were subjected to the prevailing moods of Cape but gernally finished a turn harder.

Owing to profit-taking foreign rails finished under the best of the day, while South American bond with the exception of Brazilians eased back.

Among Europeans, Greek issues lost ground owing to disturbances.

Mexican Eagle oils were little affected either way by reports and subsequent denial of the possibility of resuming negotiations.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, March 28.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 March-April quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 28.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	94-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	109-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	106
National Bank of India	34-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, March 28.

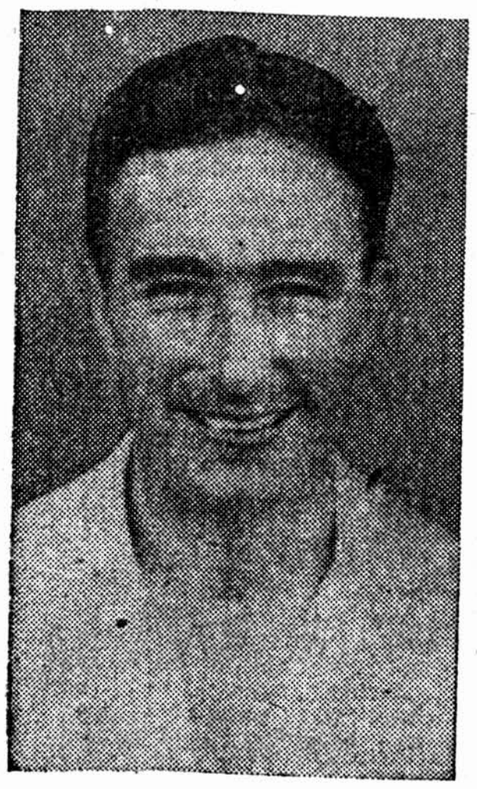
U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-1/4

COMPTON'S BRILLIANT KNOCK

M. C. C. All Out For 240 At Auckland

AUCKLAND, March 29 (Reuter): Denis Compton alone stood up to the Auckland bowling on the second day of the three-day match between the M.C.C. and Auckland here to-day. On a sticky wicket the M.C.C. lost their five remaining first innings wickets in 40 minutes for 43 runs of which Compton, who altogether scored 97 not out, made 30. Under the influence of brilliant sunshine the pitch was even more trecherous than ever.

Twelve thousand people watched every ball intently. The first of the day from Snedden, Evans turned to the leg boundary but from the next he was caught mid-wicket after mistiming his hook stroke. The first ball of the following over from Cowie accounted for Smith and then Bedser's leg stump was disturbed and three wickets had fallen to-day for 14 runs. Compton decided that only powerful



Denis Compton

97 not out and 11 wkts!

hitting would give him a chance of reaching his century. Driving superbly, Compton made his score 94 and after Wright had played a maiden over against Snedden, Compton executed a brilliant square-cut for three, but he was forced to play cautiously during the following over from Snedden. Compton did not get another chance to reach three figures, for Wiles, a right-arm leg-spin bowler, finished the innings by getting Wright caught in his leg trap and the next ball bowled Pollard off his pads.

Compton has seldom played better and his was a wonderful knock.

Altogether he batted 145 minutes hitting one six and eleven fours. Compton followed up his grand batting by breaking the Auckland opening stand at 17 when off his third delivery Edrich caught Scott brilliantly left hand in the second slip.

Apparently Yardley considered the pitch unsuitable for Wright and Smith because he preserved with Compton at one end and Edrich trying off breaks and Bedser at the other. A running catch by Yardley at point removed Taylor at 47, but lunch was taken without further loss at 58 for two.

The M.C.C. won by an innings and 65 runs, Auckland who followed after scoring 85 in the first innings being all out for 90 runs in their second innings.

M.C.C. (First Innings)

Washbrook c Taylor b Wiles	35
Fishlock c W. G. Snedden b Cowie	7
Edrich c Scott b C. A. Snedden	25
Compton (not out)	97
Yardley c Wallace b Emery	44
Ikin c and b C. A. Snedden	5
Evans c Emery b Snedden	10
Smith st. Kent b Cowie	1
Bedser b Snedden	0
Wright c Cowie b Wiles	5
Pollard b Wiles	0
Extras	11
Total	240

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Cowie 24/5/66/2; G. A. Snedden 20/3/85/4; Wiles 11/0/32/3; Emery 3/1/15/1; Weir 5/0/31/0.

AUCKLAND (First Innings)

Scott c Edrich b Compton	13
Taylor c Yardley b Bedser	22
Snedden b Bedser	17
Wallace b Compton	14
Cowie b Compton	0
Wiles c Compton b Bedser	2
Emery c Ikin b Compton	4
Weir C. Washbrook b Compton	5
Burke not out	1
Kent c Edrich b Compton	1
C. A. Snedden st. Evans b Compton	0
Extras (leg-byes 4 no-balls 2)	6
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bedser 16|6|23|3; Pollard 3|0|8|0; Edrich 3|1|7|0; Compton 7 wkts. ?

AUCKLAND (Second Innings)

Taylor run out	5
Scott b Smith	9
W. G. Snedden c Ikin b Pollard	0
Wallace c Ikin b Pollard	38
Emery b Pollard	8
Cowie c Ikin b Compton	4
Wiles b Pollard	0
Weir c Ikin b Compton	0
Burke c Ikin b Compton	2
Kent b Compton	0
C. A. Snedden not out	8
Extras (byes 2, leg-byes 9, no-balls 5)	16
Total	90

Fall of wickets: 1 for 7; 2 for 7; 3 for 43; 4 for 62; 5 for 78; 6 for 78; 7 for 78; 8 for 78; 9 for 79.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bedser 2|2|0|0; Pollard 11|5|19|4; Wright 6|2|13|0; Smith 5|1|22|1; Ikin 1|0|7|0; Compton 6.5|2|13|4.

Bombay Races

Spectacular Win For Jawahir In Lumley Gold Cup

ROSY FLIGHT WINS AT DEBUT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday

Punters were thrilled and taken by surprise to-day in the Lumley Gold Cup when Miss Gohar's Jawahir put in a great finish. The Pomme d'Api colt was in the ruck for the major part of the journey and he was sighted moving at terrific speed over the last furlong. As the race was run, most of the spectators gave up Jawahir's chances but Kheem Singh was never in despair. He rode one of the best races of his career and was accorded a great ovation on return to the scale although his mount was not the public fancy. From the manner of the wagering, the connections also were not hopeful of winning the Cup race.

The well shaped chestnut English filly, Rosy Flight, ran a remarkable race at her debut when making the Willingdon Plate her own in convincing style. She was placed behind Alijah till the second enclosure and overhauling him thereafter, she sailed home to win by 3/4 length. This filly with a brilliant future will have at her mercy several good races at Colombo to which port she is shortly bound.

Apprentice Cunningham and Trainer Talib got the distinction of doubles during the day.

The following are the results:—

THE OWEN ROE PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's M. & B. 8-3 Kheemsingh 1
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-0 Cunningham 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's SUPER CHARGE 9-0 Mullsingh 3
Mr. H. G. Khairaz's PRINCESS SHERZADE 8-5 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Game Bid
Won by: 4 lengths, 2 lengths, sh. hd
Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.
Winner trained by: Talib.
Favourite: M & B.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 28 and Rs. 16.

THE BRIDGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-4 Raffaele 1
Mrs. Justice's SIREON 9-0 Cunningham 2
Mr W D Fernando's CHARMING STAR 8-2 Kasbekar 3
Mr P H Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 9-7 Duffy 4
Not run: Shahi Bag.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: B R Patel

THE DELTA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Jamshedji's SUKAB BAGHDAD 8-12 Guman Singh 1
Mr A A Suterwalla's WARD AL HUJAZ 8-4 Damodar 2
Messrs. Ahmed Abbas, T. E. Jalal and M. E. G. Patel's JANAB 7-9 Aurobindo 3
Mr F A Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 9-0 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Egypt.
Won by: Neck, Head, Neck
Time: 1 minute 52 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 59
Trainer: H M Sadiq

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Major A Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 8-9 Duffy 1
Mr T G Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 8-11 Damodar 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's GOLDEN FUTURE 8-10 Mullsingh 3
Mr S I Jhaga's PATHAN 8-5 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: Neck, Head, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16
Trainer: Oosman

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-12 Cunningham 1
Mr B A Thorstenson's MY STAR 7-4 Purtusingh 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 9-4 Jagdish 3
Mr G R Kolte and Rao Saheb D B Bhilare's STAR OF MAHAD 9-0 Dasrathsingh 4
Not run: Punter's Delight.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 70 and Rs. 17
Trainer: N M Patel

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr W D Fernando's ROSY FLIGHT 7-4 Kasbekar 1
The Chief of Patdi's SISTER VINCENT 8-2 West 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 8-9 Chavan 3
Mr S M Modi's REPARTEE 8-4 Mohd. Khan 4
Not run: Flying Home, Marcheux and Fortunate Lad.
Won by: 1/4 lengths, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17
Trainer: A. Selvaratnam

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Miss G K Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 8-4 Kheemsingh 1
Mr I G Gajjar's KIRTI 9-2 West 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-9 Mullsingh 3
Mr V G Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 7-4 Jagdish 4
All ran.
Won by: 1/2 length, Short head, Neck.
Time: 2 minutes 44 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 22 and Rs. 34
Trainer: A L J Talib

THE DELTA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Lt.-Col. N D Gandhy and Mr H C Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 8-8 Cunningham 1
Messrs A D and S D Abraham's KING SOLOMON 7-9 Mullsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 10-4 Chavan 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 10-3 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Rabdan.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 35 and Rs. 46.
Trainer: A Abbas.

I.N. Cadet Corps Committee Returning To India

STUDIES WORKING OF MANY TRAINING CENTRES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 28, (Reuter): Following six weeks intensive tour of Britain, the Indian National Cadet Corps Committee will return to India tomorrow.

One of the members, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, told Reuter: "We have studied the Junior Training Corps, the army, sea and air cadet forces and the Senior Training Corps. We have also studied the Boy Scouts' organisation, Boys' and Girls' Clubs and Young Farmers' Clubs in the hope of borrowing useful ideas to apply to the youth of India. The Committee feels that movements of a similar nature are highly desirable for the youth of India designed to build up boys and girls physically morally and mentally, these movements are considered to be the best medium of bringing out the qualities of leadership and citizenship."

Owing to the size of India and its economic and climatic conditions, the Committee considered it would probably not be feasible to introduce the schemes as operated in the United Kingdom without major modifications, he added.

BIHAR SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

Premier On Genesis Of Police Strike

PATNA, March 28 (API.) "The situation is under control", said Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, making a statement in the Bihar Assembly today on the police strike in the province.

Mr. Sinha added "Government have reluctantly used military but events made this inevitable but I am satisfied that the minimum of force has been employed. In every case surrender has been asked for first. In every case the military and the Gurkha police have only returned fire: firing was resorted to first by the rebels.

After recounting the steps that had been taken by Government to redress the grievances of the Police Mr. Sinha stated that the genesis of the revolt was in the protest of the police against disciplinary action taken against two Havildars at Patna and one at Gaya.

Mr. Sinha went deeper into the causes of the trouble and said, &'but this is what meets the eye. Subversive elements are at work; groups of rebel police have been going round the town shouting slogans one of which was "bullets will be avenged with bullets" shouted outside the assembly chambers. Two communists sitting inside a carriage shouting slogans through the bazaar have been arrested. But even earlier certann political parties have been at work undermining the loyalty and discipline of the armed police force. Nothing could be more deplorable and more so in the present circumstances when power to rule over the country is passing into Indian hands.

All Rebel Policemen Return To Duty

PATNA March 29 (API) All the policemen in Patna returned to duty this morning M. A E A Hamid, Inspector General of Police told the Associated Press of India that the military is being withdrawn from the armoury which will now be guarded by the police as before

Reports from other districts also show that the situation is gradually returning to normal.

NO CHANGE IN CALCUTTA SITUATION

(Continued from Page 9)

incidents in which 12 persons were reported to have been injured and 3 reported to have died. The police fired on one occasion and made 20 arrests. The affected localities are being patrolled and police vigilance continues.

ALLEGED POLICE INACTIVITY

Strong protests against what was described as "the inactivity of the police" in spite of the Government assurance that drastic steps would be taken to quell the disturbances in Calcutta, was voiced by Opposition members in the Bengal Legislative Assembly today.

The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Dhiren Dutta, complained that owing to this inactivity of the police, the disturbances had not yet stopped.

Speaking on behalf of the Chief Minister, Mr. Mohammad Ali, the Finance Minister, denied that the police were inactive and said that on the other hand they were working under great pressure. He however assured the members that if any pecific instances of police inactivity were brought to the notice of Government they would take all steps and penalise the Officers responsible for such negligence of their duty.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

The Deputy Mayor of Calcutta Mr. Naresh Nath Mookherjee and members of the Congress Municipal Association have today sent a telegram to the Viceroy, drawing his Excellency's attention to the present riot situation in Calcutta and praying for His Excellency's immediate intervention.

KIRAN SANKAR MEETS GOVERNOR

Mr Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly met the Governor of Bengal today and discussed with him the present communal situation.

DOZEN INJURED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 29 (A.P.I.): About a dozen persons were injured, following a clash between the workers of Delhi cloth and some members of the management.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital. Some of them are reported to have received acid burns.

The dispute, it is learnt, arose over the night shift. The workers demanded that there should be no night shift owing to curfew in the city and have gone on strike following the refusal of the management to accede to this demand.

A tongawallah with thres stab wounds was found dead in a tonga last night near Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi.

Another stabbing incident is reported to have occurred on Friday night near Reading Road.

The situation in the city is quiet.

TWO INJURED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 29) (A.P.I.): Stone throwing followed by an explosion were reported tonight in the Gomatipur area. Two persons were injured by explosion and one person by stone-throwing.

Fuel Shortage Holds Up Reconversion Plans

Bhabha's Call For Stepping Up India's Coal Production

Suggests Ten-Year Treaty To Establish Satisfactory Employer-Labour Relations

DHANBAD, March 29 (A.P.I.): Mr. C H. Bhabha, Member for Works Mines and Power, speaking at the annual general conference of the Indian Colliery Owners Association at Dhanbad today said that unless the coal production was stepped up it would hold up India's industrial reconversion and future growth.

The main reasons for inadequate coal production, he said, were the unsatisfactory relations between owners and workers, and he suggested a ten-year treaty between the two.

WHEN HIS DEPT. TAKES OVER

His department was due to take up the administration of coal shortly from the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies and that when this occurred, "it will be one of our principal tasks to fit in the development of coal, our principal mineral, into the comprehensive programme of mineral development" which had been recently laid down in the Department.

Mr. Bhabha said: "There seems to be little prospect of our attaining our immediate target of increased production, unless we can establish stable and satisfactory employer-worker relations in the coal industry in the very near future; the establishment of such relations would, indeed, seem to me to be the essential precondition of any effective measures that we adopt to further production."

NEED FOR MORE COAL

One main reason he said why reconversion plans in India have not so far made a fraction of the headway which they have made in other countries was the persistent shortage in productive resources, the most important of which was the shortage of fuel, and that the country would continue to suffer from all the ills of a transition economy until a vigorous and sustained drive for increased coal production for the next few years could be launched. The target set by the Indian Coalfields Enquiry Committee was 30 million tons immediately and 40 million tons to be reached in the next eight or nine years.

He said that he would not enter the controversy over rationalisation or nationalisation of the Coal Industry but would confine himself to a few observations. "Our requirements of coal are urgent; we must either go down or reach our immediate target in the course of this year. While I fully recognise that it is as much the duty of Government as of the partners in the Coal Industry, to contrive measures for the long-term development of the industry at the earliest possible date, I must emphasise to you the urgent necessity for adopting all such measures with the limits of our capacities and resources as will result in increased production of coal in the next few months."

The roots of the present labour troubles lay in the past and although much had been done to improve the conditions of colliery labour in the last five years, the leeway of half a century could not be made up in this time. But, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the parties concerned in the past "we must all ask ourselves", he continued, "how can we now, well and truly lay those new foundations of our basic industry that must be broadbased on mutual understanding and the willing co-operation of employers and workers alike?"

PLEA FOR NATIONAL TREATY

Industry must contrive measures to place the employer-labour relations in the Coalfields on a firm and stable foundation. The public, he said, were entitled to demand that colliery employers and employees must see and accept willingly their own responsibility in India's national economy.

"It has often struck me", he continued, "that it should not be beyond the bounds of practical politics to make a beginning by the declaration of a "National Treaty" as between colliery managements and colliery labour for a period of say ten years in the first instance. The treaty will, of course, have to be concluded on a national or regional basis, but should provide for the variation of terms and conditions, within the limits of predetermined maxima and minima to allow for varying conditions and circumstances in the different coalfields.

"The custodian will be a standing National Tri-Partite Organisation representative of employers, workers and Government that can speak for the entire coal industry within a well-defined region. This National Organisation can, if necessary, set up area sub-organisations on the same representative basis but all such sub-organisations must be under the complete control of the National Organisation."

He added he was glad the Labour Member was thinking along similar lines and had started giving shape to his ideas by setting up a National Industrial Committee for the Coal Mining Industry.

Concluding, Mr. Bhabha said that if organised labour and industry in the field of coal mining would publicly advertise the soundness of a co-operative approach to increased production of coal in the next few months, the industry would be on a sound footing. "If the public were fully informed of the extent of the potential danger to our industrial advance offered by chronic industrial disputes and rumours of disputes in the coalfields, I have no doubt in my mind that they would insist on their compulsory settlement on a basis that would be fair to the two major partners in this industry.

INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GROUP REPORTS

NEW DELHI, March 29, (A.P.I.): Group reports on the transition from Colonial to national economy, on agricultural reconstruction and industrial development were adopted at the plenary session of the Asian Relations Conference this afternoon.

Justice Kyaw Myint, leader of the Burmese Delegation presided.

The only point that aroused discussion was the role of foreign capital in Colonial countries, and a number of speakers participated.

Anglo-Soviet Treaty Revision Talks

MOSCOW, March 29, (Reuter): Conversations between British and Russian representatives for a revision of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty have begun in Moscow.

Mahatma Back In Patna

PATNA, March 29 (UPI.) Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to Patna by a special train last night after a three-day tour of the riot-affected areas in the Gaya district. Major General Shah Nawaz, Srimathi Mridula Sarabhai were among others who returned with Gandhiji.

Mahatma Gandhi announced in his post-prayer address in village Allahganj last evening that he hoped to leave for Delhi on Sunday to meet the new Viceroy but his heart would be in Bihar and he would try to come back to Bihar to do his work as soon as possible.

TWO KILLED IN FACTION FIGHT

LAHORE, March 29 (API): One Muslim and one Sikh were killed with several other casualties in a faction fight between two parties of village Chamiari, two miles from Ajuala-Tehsil (Ditsrict Amritsar).

No communal significance is attached to the incident though it has caused a good deal of panic in Amritsar and the neighbouring areas.

The Magistrate has rushed to the spot with a police force. Order was soon restored and 16 persons from each side were arrested.

DISPUTE OVER LAND

It is stated that a party of Sikh Jats with some Muslim supporters had a long-standing dispute over land with the rival party of Muslims of the village and yesterday trouble came to a head when, armed with deadly weapons, both sides were engaged in a pitched battle culminating in two deaths and injuries to several others.

The presence of the police helped restore confidence and police patrol in rural areas have been strengthened.

All is quiet in the village to-day. No incident is reported from Amritsar city.

JULLUNDER QUIET

JULLUNDUR, March 29 (API): The communal situation in Jullundur is quiet but the confidence among the general public is not yet fully restored. All shops in the city are not yet opened. Military and police patrols continue in the city. Curfew has been further relaxed in the Cantonment area from 6 a.m. to 10-30 p.m.

The District Board passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Baby Labh Singh, ex-President of the Akali Dal who died of injuries sustained in the recent communal riots.

COLLECTIVE FINE ON MULTAN CITIZENS

MULTAN, March 29 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 10,00,000 on people residing within the municipal limits of Multan.

JOINT APPEAL FOR PEACE IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, March 28 (A.P.I.): "Those who think or talk in terms of a civil war, and incite people to resort to such a course, of action, are doing a great dis-service to the cause of India's freedom," says a joint appeal for peace and communal harmony in the Province, issued today by prominent leaders of various communities in the Punjab.

NO PROGRESS AT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, March 28 (Reuter): For the second successive day the Council of Foreign Ministers had no progress to record. Decisions to refer major bones of contention back to the deputies reminded observers of the mid-conference doldrums of Paris and New York during the satellite peace settlements, writes Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The Co-ordinating Committee today managed to present their summary of the Berlin Control Council's report three days later than originally scheduled.

The United States Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall made a characteristic proposal for dealing with the report in such a way as to get down to fundamental issues and leave minor items to the deputies and committees.

STOP PRESS

£25,000 EACH ON GRAND NATIONAL WINNER

DUBLIN, March 29, (U.P.A.): By staying the full distance and winning the Grand National Caughoo brought a fortune of £25,000 each to 23 ticket holders drawing him in the Irish Sweepstake and the runner-up Lough Conn brought 23 others £10,000 each, while the third horse, Kami, brought holders £5,000 each.

BAR TENDER WINS SWEEPSTAKE

TEANECK, New Jersey, March 29 (UPA): William Damrau, 36-year-old bar tender who held a ticket on the second place horse in the Grand National, Lough Conn, said to-day that his wife "squawled bloody murder when I paid dol. 2.50 for that ticket but she feels better about it now." His ticket will net him approximately 40,000 dollars.

LEWIS CALLS FOR STRIKE

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPA): United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis called a one-week work stoppage in the soft coal industry to-day to mourn for the miners killed in the Centralia, Illinois, mine explosion.

Iranian Army Fight Tribesmen

TEHERAN, March 29 (A.P.A.): Fighting was reported last night to be continuing between the Iranian army and Barzani tribesmen in the mountains near the Iraq border where a battalion of the Iranian army is encircled by tribesmen.

Fighting also was reported farther north where an army of 1,000 tribesmen was battling government forces.

Ommar Khan, a leader of the Kurdish nomadic tribes in western Azerbaijan, was said to be attempting to arrange for an end to the fighting.

Palestine Problem And U.N.O

U. S. "HAS NO OBJECTION" TO HOLDING SPECIAL SESSIONS

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Mar. 28. (Reuter): The United States State Department has informed the British Government that it sees no objection to holding special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss Palestine, it was authoritatively learned to-night.

The note reported to have been delivered last night has not yet been officially published, but it is understood that it contains United States approval.

The British Embassy in Washington has been waiting for several days to hear the United States attitude and it is presumed that after consultation with London, Sir Alexander Cadogan will make a formal request to the United Nations for holding a special Assembly.

Glamour Is No Prime Commodity In British Marriage Market

Men Prefer Faithful Girls; Women Seek Cheerful Lads With Good Jobs

LONDON, March 26, (APA): Glamour is no longer a prime commodity on the British marriage market.

Take it from a dealer with 2,000 weddings to her credit, the Englishman of 1947 wants a faithful wife in preference to a beautiful one. And the British woman would rather get a man with a good job and cheerful disposition than a handsome Hollywood profile.

For one reason or another, there is a rising prediliction among the women for American males.

The conclusions, backed by statistics, are those of Heather Jenner, who, glamorous herself, operates a marriage bureau in London's Swank Bond Street.

Heather, happily married and mother of two children, views the matrimonial problem from a strictly commercial point of view. She opened her bureau eight years ago to make money and chose Bond Street, the avenue of exclusive shops, largely because poor folks spend little time there. Sentiment and altruism are not her stock in trade.

The war put a big crimp in British social life and gave the astute Miss Jenner her idea. The post war austerity world in which the English live now has kept it going apace.

"There's no private entertaining these days, to speak of," exclaimed the tall, smartly dressed young woman.

"How is a girl to meet nice men—men she can know a bit about; the sort of men she'd have been introduced to in the old days?"

Miss Jonner clears that hurdle for her clients, using a card index system that leaves no question unanswered. So far, just one of her matchings has ended in the divorce court. The fees, 5 pounds down and 20 pounds upon marriage, make the buyers proceed with caution.

About three per cent of the women clients ask for American men, Jenner said, and with the resumption of tourist trade this summer, she expects the market to rise.

American men, coming this way for a vacation, are making inquiries also, she said.

3 LACS JAPS LIVE IN AIR RAID SHELTERS

TOKYO, March 26. (A. P. A.): More than 300,000 Japanese now are living in air raid shelters in Tokyo and at least 290,000 houses are needed for the 1,000,000 Tokyo dwellers residing in these and other makeshift quarters, according to the newspaper "Yomiuri"

JEWISH CONSTABLE DONE TO DEATH

JERUSALEM, March 28, (Reuter): A 40-year-old Jewish constable with 94 commendations for devotion to duty was beaten to death by a gang of six or seven Jewish youths in Tel Aviv it was officially stated today.

The policeman, Mordeghai Berger, had served 16 years with the Palestine police and this was the third time he had been attacked

Kashmir Muslims Not To Boycott State Assembly

WITHDRAW RESOLUTION PASSED ORIGINALLY

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), March 28, (API): The Working Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference which met at Jammu last night has withdrawn its former resolution to boycott the State Assembly as a protest against continued detention of the Muslim Conference President Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas and other leaders "in view of the new political situation created by the British Government's statement of February 20." Instructions to this effect were received from Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas who is detained at present in Reasi jail.

Following this decision members of the Muslim Conference Party attended the State Assembly whose budget session commenced yesterday in Jammu and participated in the proceedings

Polish Minister Assassinated

MOSCOW, March 29, (Reuter): The assassination of General Karl Swierczewski, Polish Vice-Minister of National Defence, has been announced in Warsaw the Tass Soviet News Agency stated tonight.

The Polish Minister of Defence has published the following official communique, the TASS added: "On March 27 Colonel - General Karl Swierczewski Vice - Minister of National Defence and hero of the battle of Massa Luzicka, was treacherously assassinated by Ukrainian Fascists near the town of Anok."

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West's bid of four hearts was a good attempt to make the bidding difficult for North and South. If East, who had passed originally, had a completely worthless hand, North and South would probably have a good play for a slam. In that event West wanted to deprive them of a few rounds of bidding in the hope that they might suffer from the awkwardness of exchanging information at such high levels.

As it turned out, however, North had a perfectly sound raise to four spades, and slam was completely out of the question. As a matter of fact, South had to play with considerable skill to make his game contract.

The key play came at the very first trick, when West opened the king of hearts. South put out his hand to play dummy's ace, but then thought better of it. West's shutout bid indicated that he might well hold the missing seven hearts. In that case, putting up dummy's ace would serve only to allow East to ruff declarer's tenth trick.

For this reason South played one of dummy's low hearts on the first trick. When West held the trick, he continued the suit, and South played low from dummy again. West led a third heart, and South ruffed. Then he was able to draw trumps and discard a club on the heart ace. Six trumps, one heart, two diamonds, and one club were just enough for South's game contract.

Neither side vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 8 4
♡ A 7 6 3
◇ K Q
♣ J 9 8

WEST
♠ —
♡ K Q J 10 9 5 2
◇ J 10 9 6
♣ 5 2

EAST
♠ 7 6 2
♡ —
◇ 8 7 4 3 2
♣ K Q 10 7 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 9 5 3
♡ 8 4
◇ A 5
♣ A 6 3

The bidding

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	4♡	4♠
All Pass			

DIFFICULT TO HAVE SEPARATE HOMELAND

PRITHVI SINGH AZAD COMMENTS ON RAJBHOJ'S DEMAND FOR HARIJANS

LAHORE, March 28, (API): 'Under the social and economic circumstances that surround the scheduled castes it is rather difficult to have a separate homeland as desired by Mr. Rajbhoj" says Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, M.L.A., and Member of the Constituent Assembly in a statement to the Press

Mr. Azad adds: "We are not the owners and proprietors of land and the plea for having a separate homeland does not arise, for a backward community that has no land of its own. The best thing for Mr. Rajbhoj would be first to demand amendment of the Land Alienation Act by which Harijans could have an interest in the land. The only solution of this tangle is either the Punjab should remain united and the minority should be given what the League is demanding in the provinces where Muslims are in minority, or the Punjab should be divided into western and eastern zones.

"It is absolutely baseless to blame the Congress for the communal riots. The Congress stands for India's freedom. From the experience gained in recent visits to the disturbed areas I think the onus falls on the other side. The Congress as a national body has never usurped the legitimate interests of the minorities and have given two seats to Muslims in the U. P. Cabinet and two seats in the Bihar Cabinet while the League in Bengal and Sind has taken no real representative of the overwhelming minorities of those provinces."

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF LOYAL WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine persons were arrested by Inspector Rao Saheb Shete and Dy. Inspector Koregaoker of the Bombay C I. D., this morning, because they are alleged to have waylaid loyal workers of a factory in Worli, while going to work.

Pakistan Means Harassment For Minorities

SIND CONGRESS LEADER GIVES LIE TO JINNAH'S PROFESSIONS

KARACHI, March 28 (A.P.I.): Professor Ghanshyam Shivdasani, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly has issued the following statement:—

It is being frequently repeated by Muslim League leaders in Sind and outside that in Pakistan the interests of minorities would be safeguarded and they would be treated fairly, justly and generously. This assurance was repeated by Mr. Jinnah on the occasion of the reception given to him recently by the Memon Chamber of Commerce in Bombay.

In Sind, with the advent of the Muslim League Ministry with absolute majority, we find Pakistan in action. The actions of this Pakistan Government gives the lie direct to the professions of Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim League leaders. Not only the minorities are not being treated fairly, justly and generously, but their rights and interests are being trampled upon and every effort is being made to hem in all possible ways, as is clear from the proceedings of the current session of the assembly.

Instead of sympathising with the members of the minority community in their sad plight of having to leave their hearths and homes and migrate to towns owing to conditions of insecurity of life and property in villages and offering a helping hand by granting plots to them for residential purposes, the authorities have made suggestions to forcibly send them back to the villages.

In the matter of services, members of the minority community are being ousted from positions of responsibility and other posts, by promotion of junior and less qualified Muslims over their heads. This is happening not only in administrative departments, but in technical departments in some cases such supercessions have taken place against the recommendations of the public service commission and even without consultation with it. The result of this has been that almost all the key posts are now held by Muslims.

In the matter of trade also, the majority community is being favoured at the expense of the minority.

BALANCE AND GRACE

(Continued from Page 19)

child retain grace as a life-long possession.

Test Of The Chair

I mentioned the fact that children are naturally unself-conscious. This is the secret of grace. Much physical awkwardness is due to mental awkardness or maladjustment. And yet the mind and the body are so closely inter-related that the problem can be tackled first from the physical side, which will then re-act on and improve the mental attitude. Take the simple example of sitting down in a chair. If the body is well co-ordinated it is easy to lower yourself smoothly and gracefully, with the minimum of effort, into the chair. If, on the other hand, your movements are ungainly, you will sit down suddenly with a jerk, or else lower yourself stiffly and painfully, leaning heavily on the arm. Test yourself next time you sit down and see which method you follow. It is by checking up on such simple every day actions that bodily grace can be improved. And once you know that you are performing these actions with the minimum of effort and the maximum of efficiency, your self-confidence, and consequently your unself-consciousness, will be further improved.

The ideal to be aimed for is that action, when it is required, should be smooth, not jerky or tense, and that the body when at rest should be relaxed. Women who constantly fidget with their hands show outward signs of inward tension, and the antithesis of repose. Try to relax completely between movements, and you will build up a fund of energy and also develop an important foundation of grace.

Exercises For Balance

Balance is another necessary ingredient of grace, and there are several simple exercises for improving balance which, if practised every day, will also help to develop co-ordination of the body and grace. Here are some:

1. Heel-raising. Standing with toes and heels together and feet straight, raise the heels off the floor, pressing them closely together. Lower again. 8 times. Hold on to a support at first if necessary. When you can do this quite easily, without a support, with both feet, try it on one foot alone, holding the other foot off the floor.

2. Tailor. Holding with one hand on to a support, raise both heels; then bend the knees, keeping them together, until they are fully bent and you are sitting on your heels. Keep the body straight throughout. Gradually straighten the knees again, returning to the starting position. Do this first with a support and later without.

3. Side stretch. Try with a partner the exercise pictured. starting from an upright position, then leaning away from your partner to the fullest extent possible; and finally returning to the upright position. This is an excellent test for balance and grace.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. Maitra

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT. INITIAL SET-BACK. SHOCK FOR GOANS. ST. XAVIER'S HOPES. "NO" TO I. H. F. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN. INDIA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM. HOPE FOR THE BEST. SOCCER SEASON AT HAND.

Our premier hockey tournament—the Aga Khan Cup—has now entered its important stage, after eliminating a large number of "rabbits" in the preliminary rounds. Some of the up-country teams have already made their appearance. But the more prominent ones like the Kalyanmal Mills from Indore the holders, Munaver S. C. from Karachi, Spartans from Rawalpindi, N. W. Rly. Rovers, Aryan Club from Lahore, Bhopal Wanderers, Spartans from Jhansi, Bangalore S.C. Y.M.C.A. Lahore, Khalsa S.C. from Delhi, Manavadar State XI, and Deccan Blues from Hyderabad are still to come.

I am assured by Secretary Wilkins of the Tournament Committee that all of them are expected to take part in the competition on the dates allotted to them. If all of them fulfil their engagements, Bombay will have another feast of first rate hockey during the next two weeks.

INITIAL SET-BACK

The tournament received a serious blow, however,—mainly from the financial point of view—by the early elimination of the Lusitanian Sports Club. It must be admitted on all hands that the Lusis are the most popular side in Bombay hockey. They draw more crowds to the stands than any other team. This has been proved on many an occasion. The Provincial Championship ended tamely this year owing to the early exit of the Lusis. Therefore, it goes without saying that the crowd which would have followed them to the Azad Maidan, where the tournament is being held, from day to day, would not be there. This, of course, does not mean that the competition would be a flop. The visitors may be depended upon to rouse the enthusiasm of all those who love the game with all their heart.

SHOCKS FOR GOANS

Strange as it may seem, the Lusitanians who are the Senior League Champions, were eliminated by a team —"The Times of India" Sports Club to boot,—who are at the bottom of the League table. It would be absurd to suggest that the Pressmen had suddenly become so strong that the Champions were unable to cope with their assaults. The real fact was that the Lusis were lulled to sleep by a doze of over-confidence.

An early goal which came their way in the meeting concerned gave them added confidence in regard to the ultimate issue. This undoubtedly caused their undoing. They took things easy thereafter—until the Pressmen gained a 3—1 lead. By that time the latter had asserted such a supremacy that the Lusis found it impossible to level up matters. Every team should take a lesson from this. Never treat your opponents—however modest they may be—lightly.

ST. XAVIER'S HOPES

The St. Xavier's College, on the other hand, fought strenuously to overpower the Ammunition Factory from Kirkee were they elated by their recent success in the Provincial Championship which they won at the expense of the Kirkeeans, and made light of their rivals, they might have met with the same fate as the Lusies. But despite their continuous play for three days, they went all out to gain the verdict in their favour. Although the Collegians are by no means the best combination in the province they are reported to be stout fighters. They have been in the final stage of the tournament twice before. Would they succeed in claiming the coveted trophy this year? This may appear to be a day dream to many. But pluck, courage and determination yield unexpected results many a time.

NO TO I.H.F.

I am not at all surprised at the decision of the B.P.H.A. not to entertain the I.H.F. team in Bombay next month. By the time the Aga Khan Cup is over our fans will be simply tired of hockey. So the exhibition matches, were they staged after it would have fallen flat on the public. And that would have meant a heavy loss to the B.P.H.A. As it is, they were only able to make both ends meet, so I understand, from the Inter-Provincial Tournament. who would care to the same players over again at the tail-end of the season? If the team was going to England this year for the Olympic Games, it would have been a different matter. Let the other provinces who have yet to see them in action have the benefit of their displays.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN

The B.P.H.A. has undertaken another responsibility on its shoulders and that is to inaugurate the Inter-Provincial Tournament for Women this season. I understand that this is likely to cause some financial loss to the Association. But it is prepared to take the risk. If we are afraid of losses at the beginning, we can never make a start. The future will reap the fruits of our adventure.

So the competition will be definitely held next month commencing on 17th. At least half a dozen provincial sides are expected to compete. In view of the I.H.F.'s decision to send an All-India team to Amsterdam next year to participate in the International Tournament, the new venture is sure to give a lot of impetus to women's hockey in India.

INDIA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM

Some people are terribly disappointed with the performances of our Davis Cup team which sailed for England last week, under the captaincy of Ghaus Mohamed. Barring Sumant Misra, the All-India Champion, none appeared to reach even the pre-war standard—let alone a higher scale. So it would be highly optimistic on our part to expect anything great from this team.

Even in the case of Sumant, it must be remembered that he is a stranger to European conditions. He will need a good deal of experience and training to produce his best form under conditions unknown to him before.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the European standard of play has also fallen during recent years. So they cannot be much better off than we are. Where they have advantage over our men is their familiarity of the local conditions and their experience in international contests.

HOPE FOR THE BEST

Ghaus Mahomed and Jimmy Mehta were in Europe in 1939. So they know something of the conditions there. But they are not what they were before. They have lost their form considerably. Age has told on their physique too. We can only hope that the bracing climate of the West would improve their health and stamina to such an extent that they would be able to fight the European stalwarts on even terms.

Although Dilip Bose was not able to do himself justice at the C.C.I.—because of the unaccustomed surface of its courts—he may be relied upon to acquit himself creditably. Young as he is, Dilip boasts of a fine physique, which is sure to stand him in good stead during the strenuous days ahead of him.

But I cannot say the same thing about Iftikhar Ahmed. He has grown rather heavy and slow in recent years. I can only hope that he will try to discharge the trust reposed in him by his selectors in a faithful and diligent manner.

SOCCER SEASON AT HAND

While we are in the thick of hockey soccer seems to be a far cry. But it is really not so. The W.I.F.A. has decided to raise the curtain from 1st proximo, the Nadkarni Cup doing the opening ceremony as usual. The new committee has chalked out a well-thought-out programme for the coming season covering both Co-operage and Parel, so as to avoid clashes between the various tournaments. If this programme is faithfully carried out, Co-operage will ring down the curtain on September 15 with the termination of the Rovers Cup. And the Indian Football League will finish the season at Parel capping it with the Satiranjan Shield. Let us hope that our political and communal sky will be clear next season so as to enable us to enjoy the competitions thoroughly.

Is It True?

That the selectors of the A.I.L.T.A. are thoroughly satisfied with the display of their nominees—even though they disappointed the spectators at the C.C.I.?

That Ghaus Mahomed's tame surrender to Sumant Misra were merely a routine affair—this being the fifth time the rising star has eclipsed the setting sun?

That Ghaus is unable to regain his old form because there is no incentive before him to do so?

That the European surroundings may lure his old form to come back—just to give his opponents a rude shock?

That Dilip Bose failed to do himself justice as the surface of the C.C.I. Courts did not suit his taste?

That some critics feel that Bose had no cause for such untimely indigestion—as grass and cement mean the same thing to them?

That Jimmy Mehta has stuffed his suit case with a few tins of "Makaradhwaja"—so that he may acquire some stamina for the hard fights ahead?

That Iftikhar Ahmed did not appear on the C.C.I. courts—as he was taking his fat-reducing exercises at the time?

That Ghaus promises to uphold India's "izzat" in Europe—even though his team loses all the matches?

That B.P.O.A. has hatched a plan to erect their stadium on the Cooperage—just to spring a surprise on the W.I.F.A.?

That President Brandon of the Football Association may not know where the Olympians will get the money from—but the world knows that sixteen lakhs of rupees are tucked up in the sleeves of Bhoot and Thanawalla?

That President Tony de Mello may repeat his old trick,—if contractor Pallonji agrees to oblige again?

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Let us talk it over —

At the appointed hour the maid came with her right-hand forefinger tied in an ominous looking rag. Thanks to the extra-communicative nature endowed to our kind, to my short query whether it was a cut or a burn, she gave me a lengthy account of the spree she had on the Holiday, and the lovely bangles her brother brought for her at eight annas a pair. (Well, that staggered me all the more when I beheld its solitary witness still dangling about her wrist.) The other one had broken while she was hurrying through her house-hold chores.

Till that time, no medicine was applied to the cut. "It is quite simple," the maid seemed to be saying. She had held the bleeding finger under tap water and then wrapped it with the rag. I was however assured that she would treat the cut with turmeric paste after her work for the day was over. By now I was equipped with an iodine swab and a clean piece of cloth. While I dressed the wound, I tried to impress upon her that this was the first thing to be done whenever there was a cut, otherwise it might become septic. Giving me a smile of gratitude, she observed 'it wouldn't do fussing over things', Tai!

* * *

Fussing over things, indeed! I shan't be surprised if some of the 'spartan' readers have already declared me as 'fussy.' But I challenge them to disprove that such attitude springs from anything but desperate resignation to one's "Karma." This is not the power of endurance but sheer despair that gnaws at the life-thread of our people. There is no denying the basic fact that this desperate outlook results from the stark poverty of the masses. And a changeover from these conditions is the pre-requisite of any plan for the re-building of this nation.

There is yet another aspect of this 'seeming resignation' to one's ailments. The mass of people are illiterate, much less are they acquainted with health education. The appalling ignorance of the laws of sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness, so essential to health, makes them tolerant to dirt and filth to a great extent. It is therefore this malady of ignorance that calls for a vigorous treatment if any health plan is to be a success.

* * *

The Assembly discussion on the medical programme for the Bombay province brought out some very important questions. Our Health Minister was apologetic because he couldn't raise an adequate army of doctors as prescribed in the Bhore Plan. But even with his promise to increase the hospital accommodation, he missed the fundamental point. It was only Tarabai Modak who stressed the need of preventive rather than curative methods. It is exactly in this direction that immediate efforts can be made. Comparatively these efforts will not only require lesser funds, but in the end they can be depended upon to pay dividends (in the shape of falling incidence of epidemics).

On the other hand, isn't it an equally desperate action on the part of a Government to enforce vaccines 'en masse' when malignant diseases like cholera, plague or small-pox get out of control? What we need most with our frugal finance is the knowledge of keeping disease away. And for that we must have working scheme for setting up a health drive in the rural areas. Now for launching such a drive, the authorities can certainly take help from educational institutions like the schools and colleges with thousands of students going into villages on such health missions. If only the higher-ups use some imagination, we can have short courses for training these volunteers as Health and Nutrition propagandists.

—*Leela.*

Mrs. Agnes Maclean

A True Friend Of India

By Gurudyal Mullick

Her home was a social service league, a seminar and a sanctuary rolled into one. It appeared as if outside her door these words were inscribed in invisible ink "Come unto me all ye that suffer and weep."

Ever since Mr. Attlee made the statement that the British rulers in India would be quitting the country about the middle of next year I have recalled to mind repeatedly the following piece of conversation in E. M. Forster's classic novel, A Passage to India:

"Fielding! how's one to see the real India?"

"Try seeing Indians," the man answered and vanished.

For, truth to tell, many a domiciled British administrator or businessmen or bishop must be repenting to-day that during the long period of his stay in India he did not see "the real India" by trying to see Indians; rather he all along looked at them either across the counter of the counting-house or through the rum-reddened eyes of his butler, clad (O the pity of it!) in the contempt of his own fellow - countrymen.

But, thank God, there have been some British women and men who have conducted themselves towards Indians with Christ-like charity for all and malice against none. Their number, no doubt, has been small but that smallness has been akin to that of the mustard - seed, spoken of in the Bible in connection with the natural continuity of growth and contagion of faith. And it is a fact that their goodwill has been in the nature of a second string to the bow of the Gandhian gospel of non-violence, which we have employed in winning back our long - last freedom from the unwilling hands of the foreigner. For, who does not know, for instance of the ambassadorial efforts in promoting understanding between Britain and India of persons like Charles Andrews?

Decades Three Of Service

Among the members of this goodwill group, who are scattered all over the country, there is Mrs. Agnes Maclean of Bombay. For nearly three decades she has been engaged in bettering the lot and brightening the life of the labourers in the slumland of the city, particularly the area in and around Delisle Road. When she first started her ministry of service, she was, as has always happened in the case of all good causes, in the minority of one. But she went ahead because in her opinion, that was one of the most eloquent ways of expressing as well as integreting the meaning of the message of the Master. Since then scores of young women have followed her example, though, alas! very few have her spirit of self-dedication on one hand and of self-effacement on the other.

Mrs. Agnes Maclean (then known by her maiden name) first came out to India in the twenties of the present century, as a teacher in St. Colombia Girls' High School, on the Gowalia Tank Road. Prior to it, she had spent, some say, sometime in China. And no sooner had she picked up a sufficient knowledge of Marathi than she began visiting the homes of her pupils where she was welcomed warmly because of her inborn gift of making friends with people, of whatever colour or creed they might be.

But her teaching work did not satisfy her deepest urge to live Christianity as translated in terms of nursing the sick, feeding the hungry and befriending the lonely and the lot. Therefore, she took to visiting the latter and, through the healing balm of sympathy, helping them bear the burden of bare existence. Before long she became a sort of an unofficial public relations officer between them and their employers who in most cases, were the moneyed Mellin's food-like (because "untouched by hand" — the hand of humanity!) mill-owners of the city. She made contacts with educationists, social workers, medical men and women and pressed all these into the service of the well-being of the labourers. And it is, indeed, a touching sight to see her encircled by the latter whenever she is amongst them, — so easily they go up to her with their varied problems and vexatious privations.

Hub Of Humanity And Culture

But she did not confine her ministry of service only to slumland. Her home was a centre, to which a large number of persons, drawn from all classes and countries, came irresistibly as if attracted by her innate sympathy. Had a young student some matter to talk over? Was a war-refugee in need of food and fellowship? Did a foreigner desire to know the core of Indian culture and civilization? Were the ministers of the Church to be reminded of their duty to appreciate Gandhiji's idealism and efforts in living individually and collectively, the Sermon on the Mount rather than distort them in order to please the powers-that-be? Had a married couple to be shown the way to harmonious and happy living? All such people and others, in their hour of ordeal or intriguing situation, pressed the button of the door-bell of her house at all hours of the day and were invariably welcomed to talk and tea, drink (teetotaller's of course), and discussion. It appeared as if outside the door these words were inscribed in invisible ink: "Come unto me all ye that suffer and weep."

Mrs. Maclean's home was also a centre of culture. The well-known pundit of economics, Prof. P. A. Wadia conducted for years study-classes under the auspices of the Inter-religious students' Fellowship. The monthly meetings of the International Fellowship also were held there. Many a visitor from abroad made lifelong and vital contacts with representative Indians 'via' her home. Her home, thus, was a social 'service' league, a seminar and a sanctuary rolled into one. Her distinguished husband Prof. J. Maclean, though absorbed in the study of his special subject, mathematics, yet found time to co-operate with her in extending hospitality and humanity to one and all.

And now, after serving the poor people of Bombay in particular, and after promoting better understanding between people of different political and cultural shades and slants, Mrs. Maclean is returning to England. But it is the sincere wish and hope of many of her friends that in the new India, which is emerging she may have a yet wider scope for continuing her work so that she could return to India before long.

For, to persons like her the cry, "Quit India" could never apply; on the contrary such persons are ever welcome with open arms, because they come not in the name of 'Caesar' but that of Christ.

Our Health And Beauty Series

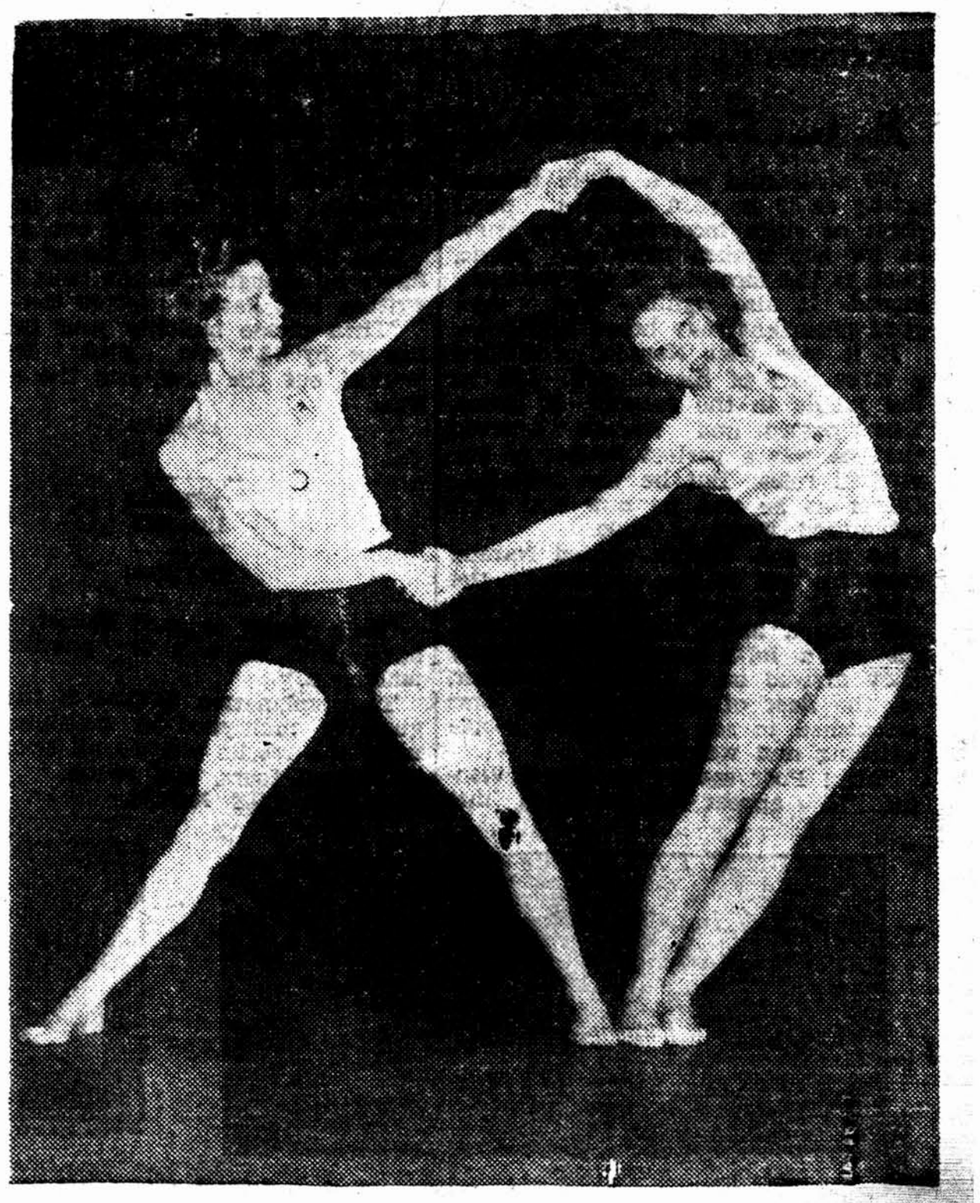
Balance And Grace

By Prunella Stack

All enlightened system of physical training for women are based on the knowledge that the outcome should be grace, poise, and beauty of physique, and, with these ends in view, the acquisition of a sense of co-ordination and balance is emphasized.

How can these be achieved? Undoubtedly the best way is never to lose the natural grace with which one is endowed as a child. Young children possess an unself-consciousness, a power of relaxation, and a suppleness which are the corner-stones of grace. It is only later in life, when the tyranny of desks begins to round the shoulders and the strain of competition tightens the nerves, that the child's natural grace and freedom of movement became stunted and damaged. By encouraging good posture, so that it develops as a habit, and inculcating a "health sense," the wise parent can do much to help a

(Continued on Page 22)



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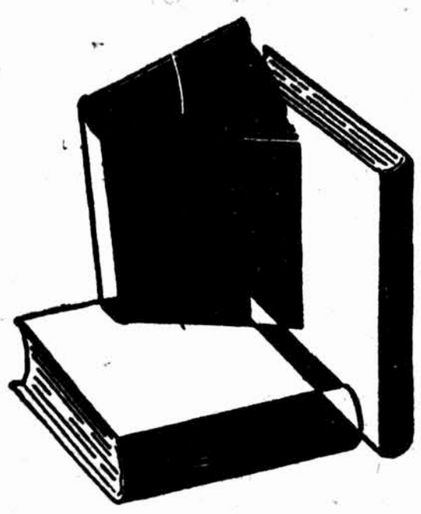

Buddha *Circa* 1947

I, THE BUDDHA, by J. Vijayatunga, Hind Kitabs, Bombay Rs. 1/4.

One heartily welcomes this latest little volume by a gifted writer—all of it except the title! It smells rather of the ever-expanding ego of a James Agate than the all-embracing humanity of the Buddha. One also feels that the introduction was altogether unnecessary to a pellucid literary piece like this.

Having entered this caveat one must admit that Vijayatunga has succeeded admirably in presenting the basic philosophy of the Buddha in less than two score pages. Once one gets over the jarring note of the title, one is carried serenly by the symphony that leads to the Nirvana. Perhaps the greatest virtue of the Buddha lay in his extraordinary humanity and humility. He had no use for the hair-splitting scholastics of the learned. His approach was simple and straightforward. He went to the root of the basic problem of life and death and his teachings could be understood by the peasant, pundit and prince alike.

Vijayatunga, who hails from Ceylon has grown up in Buddhistic atmosphere and has drunk deep at the fountain of the divine philosophy. He presents it here in modern idiom but with the clarity and simplicity inherent in that philosophy. The author's style is suited admirably to his subject and his exposition is marked by a depth of feeling. In spite of the passage of two thousand years and the arrival of the atom bomb—or because of it!—the Buddha's eight-fold path to Nirvana has still the freshness of a recent discovery. One therefore warmly recommends this little book to all seekers of truth as also to all lovers of good writing. —N. G. JOG.

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A Forceful Plea

CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM OR VILLAGISM? By Bharatan Kumarappa, with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, Shakti Karyalayam, Madras.

Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, closely connected with the All-India Village Industries' Association for several years, is forthright in his views. In this cogently argued thesis, he urges his countrymen to take due warning and choose "villagism." for the economic and cultural development of India on sound and progressive lines. The movement, already set in motion, through textile production by means of the charkha, through village industries and through the imparting of education based on handicrafts, is intended to develop "strong, self-reliant village units" the members of which will, in full co-operation, try to make the unit prosperous and self-sufficient. Gandhiji in his very short foreword says that the movement is "well-calculated to avert the doom" which will fall on mankind if, as in the economic systems it has so far experienced, the exploitation of the weak by the strong continues.

The author begins with a brilliant summary of the capitalist doctrine and methods, points out how its large scale production tends to make the masses "merely passive consumers" of what centralised manufacture supplies to them and proceeds to narrate the evils which imperialistic democracies bring in their train. He then puts the case for socialism and its revolutionary aspect, communism, fairly and squarely but the reader will be much interested in his shrewd and efficient analysis of the case against them. He admits that socialism tries "to humanise economic life" but holds that so long as it upholds large scale production, it will fail to achieve the object of bettering the lot of the masses.

In a few, telling, incisive paragraphs he enumerates the evils of such large scale production, although he recognises that centralised manufacture will be necessary in India for heavy industries. Centralisation in India, where the problem is not how to 'save' human labour but how to 'provide' for more workers, will expose this country to the political and economic dangers through which the West has passed and will pass again unless its outlook becomes radically changed.

For this country he would advocate a different course. We must not commit the mistake of regarding human beings as influenced solely by the profit motive. That is the mistake economists have made—and with disastrous results. We must remember that men have intellectual, moral, social, aesthetic and religious interests also, and "when they come into play they often completely upset the economic motive." If we are to promote a system, stable and adequate for our cultural and economic needs, it must be such as will promote the well-being of all. He emphasises, therefore, that we should take a lesson from our ancient Indian economic organisation, modernise it for present day needs and secure the prevalence of an economic system in which neither a few exploiting men nor machines can become the masters of the masses. He sees the remedy in the development of production through village units. Production must be decentralised and there must be "swadeshi in consumption." This means that the units must be made self-sufficient for their primary requirements. Evidently this will require a progressive outlook on the part of the village buyer. The author says "self-control on the part of the consumer to restrict his consumption to articles produced in his own village will not call for more altruism on his part than he is capable of." Is he not a producer himself? So he will "readily understand the scheme." Ay, that is rule. It will take some time, indeed, before he does.

—L. G. KHARE.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS —FOR ADULTS

CARAMEL DOLL by Abanindranath Tagore, Rs. 5.

INDIAN FAIRY TALES retold by Mulk Raj Anand, Rs. 7/8.

Both published by Kutub Publishers Bombay 5.

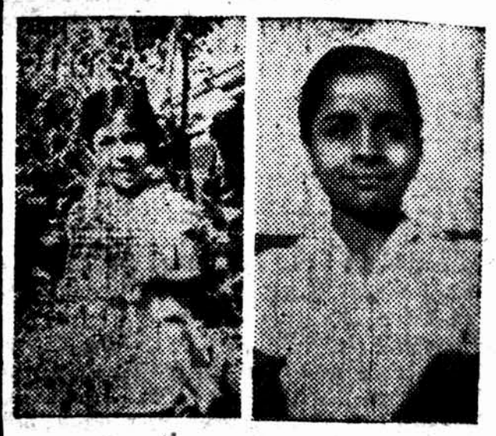
It is a happy sign of the times that our publisners are turning their attenion to the production of children's books. Kutub Publishers are entitled to warm praise for these two volumes, well printed and vividly illustrated in line and colour.

"Caramel Doll" is a delightful fantasy for the children—as well as the grown-ups—which has already become a classic in the original Bengali. It is translated by Bishnu and Pranati Dey, who have succeeded in retaining the rhythm and the sweep in English. The king and his two queens are as bizarre as they should be in a fantasy, while the Caramel Doll leaps into life as naturally as it should This fascinating book is made all the mere fetching by Sheila Auden's illustrations.

One is afraid that Mulk Raj Anand's "Tales" suffer by comparison. His rendering sounds neither smooth nor authentic (as Bishnu Dey's for example) and though every Indian is familiar with these stories, they seem to have undergone a sea change here. In the very first paragraph of the opening story he uses the solecism "a hundred thousand pounds weight of wheat flour." We have the monosyllabic lakh for a hundred thousand and we did not have the pounds—not anyway in our folk tales. Either the author is writing for western children or is too much Westernised himself to use such phrases. A folk tale should smell of the soil, which many of the pieces in this volume fail to do. Is "Castles In the Air", for instance, mixed up with its more familiar Persian version?

The illustrations by a number of artists including Jamini Roy, help to retain the fairy touch. P. S. Goray, however, strikes a jarring note by his modernistic drawing which is very much misplaced here. The price of this book (Rs. 7-8) will unfortunately keep it beyond the reach of all but "fairy" children. N. G. JOG.

SHAKUNTALA ASHALATA



PADMINI SUSHASINI

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We sometimes see a music teacher acting as if in pain when a pupil plays or sings incorrectly. He grieves for the broken rules of music. Such is the meaning of the following legend. It also signifies that even good musicians may break rules.

It is said that Narada employed a large part of his solitary life in the jungle in the exercise of music. Years passed, and Narada believed that he was a perfect master of the musical rules. But he was mistaken. Clever as he was he now and then committed faults of style.

So the god Vishnu carried Narada from his hut in the jungle to the Abode of the Gods, and led the hermit into a lovely and spacious temple on a lofty mountain. Presently they arrived at a spacious chamber, on the floor of which Narada was astonished to see a crowd of people writhing and weeping.

"Alas! Poor souls!" exclaimed Vishnu. "You appear to have fallen into a great misfortune. How did it happen?"

"O Lord of Order and Beauty!" replied the sufferers on the floor. "We are the Rules of Music that Narada has broken."

So the hermit, kneeling down, humbly begged Vishnu to pardon his shortcomings.

A WRITING LESSON.

As soon as Atul saw his father comfortably settled in an armchair, he gave him a pencil and a sheet of paper, and said:

"Daddy, please write down the figures 1 to 9, but leaving out 8".

This done, Atul asked Father which figure he thought was the most badly written, and Father selected the 2.

"Then please multiply your line of figures by 18," said Atul. Father worked out the sum, and the result was:

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  12345679
        18
  --------
  98765432
  12345679
  --------
 222222222
  --------
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Very good!" laughed Father. "You have given me a little practice in making 2."

The explanation is that if the figures be multiplied by multiples of nine, the results will be all twos, all threes, all fours, and so on.

AGE OF THE MOON.

Mr. Forbes gives in his delightful book, "The Wonder and the Glory of the Stars" the following rule for computing the age of the Moon on any day in any year. The error rarely exceeds one day.

"Add together the year-number, the month-number and the day-number. Reduce the sum (if it exceeds 30) by subtracting multiples of 30. The remainder is the age of the Moon."

The year-number is obtained by subtracting 1930 from the year in question, multiplying the remainder by 11 and subtracting all multiples of 30. The month-numbers for January February, etc., are respectively 0,2,0,2,2,4,4,6,7,8,9,10. The day-number is the same as the date of the month.

A HUGE FOOTPRINT.

A Gigantic footprint forty-two inches long and three feet wide, believed to be that of some pre-historic monster, was recently discovered in a subterranean shaft. A tenfoot shale slab that fell from the shaft ceiling uncovered the print.

AN AMUSING CATCH.

Here is an amusing little catch to try when there are several people about.

Ask someone to write secretly a brief message on a piece of paper and to hold it. concealed in his hand. Next, after looking into his eyes for a moment, take a pencil and paper and write down a few words.

Now ask your friend to tell the others secretly what he has written, and when he has done so announce so that all can hear:

"I've written just the same as you on this sheet of paper."

With everyone eager to see if this is true, you finally unfold your paper and show that the words you have written are "Just the same as you."

DESTINATION.

"Have you enjoyed your holiday, Mrs. Smith?" Little Tommy asked the woman next door.

"But we haven't been away, Tommy'.

"S' Funny—Mum told Dad that you and Mr. Smith had been at loggerheads for a fortnight."

NOT TOO GOOD.

Auntie "Why do you persist in being so naughty, Promila?"

"You don't want me to die, do you, Auntie? You know the good die young," was the reply.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI.

Those who have not joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari —The All-India Children's Assoiation should now get themselves enrolled immediately. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be proud to have joined it!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Children's Workers: (Left) At Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari (from left to right) —Shrimati Lilawatiben, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Ladharam Mohandas, Shri P. B. Chandwani and Shri C. K. Kamdar; (Right) At Patna—Shri Suranjan Sen, Shri Abani Mitra, Professor Nirmal Chatterjee and Shri Rasik Shah.

An Indian Looks At Post-War Europe

(Continued From Page 4)

during those four years when the Germans were bent upon imposing their "neue Ordung" upon the peoples of Europe. Whether God willl hear young Hans's prayer in the same way as He is supposed to have heard the prayers of other little boys of Europe is a different matter altogether but this is, however, a fact that the complexity of the European situation today is the direct result of German occupation of the Continent in the past. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the whole of continental Europe excepting Sweden, Switzerland and the Iberic peninsula went through various degrees of German occupation from 1940 to 1945. And those countries which did not suffer actual occupation were nevertheless influenced directly or indirectly by the doctrine of National Socialism and in the case of Phalangist Spain this influence was sought and cherished. Both Switzerland and Sweden had much commercial dealings with Nazi Germany and it has been proved how beyond doubt that until towards the very end, when German defeat seemed certain, the upper and the industrial classes in these two countries not only believed in German victory but also wished it.

As regards the occupied countries the story was not very much dissimilar. By raising the bogy of Bolshevism the Germans had greatly succeeded in bringing the propertied classes in occupied countries to their side. That their success was not negligible has been proved by an Argentinian jurist, M. Jean-Jose Vlasco who maintains that one out of every ten Europeans actively collaborated with the Germans. His book, "L'Histoire Criminalogique de la Guerre en Europe" to be published shortly is based on extensive studies of German documents captured by the Allies and the personal enquiries conducted by him all over Europe. According to his calculation about 12 million people in Europe supported the Germans, for one reason or other and many of them still do although their sympathy is not so much for the Germany of to-day as for the anti-Bolshevist crusade preached by the National Socialists.

Allies At Cross Purposes

This attitude of a large number of people in Europe makes it almost certain that progressive social conditions would not be created in Europe without bitter struggle. This is becoming evident in Germany also whose destiny and future are being shaped by the joint occupation she is subjected to. There is no doubt that this occupation will profoundly affect the political evolution of Germany in the future just as German occupation of the Continental Europe has left behind many problems of political and psychological order to be solved by the present generation.

It is, however, clear that the Allied occupation of Germany is somewhat different from German occupation of Europe inasmuch as it is contradictory, inconsistent and based on a policy neither uniform nor understandable to the majority of the Germans. The Allies in Germany are often at cross purposes and their frequent pulling the Germans in quite different directions instead of being a puzzle to the Germans, has now become quite intelligible to them and they are fully prepared now to take advantage of the quarrels amongst the four occupying authorities. This ungraceful sight of their conquerors haggling over Germany's pound of flesh has made the Germans contemptuous of them and, as a result, after their first shock of occupations the Germans have settled down to the belief that they have nothing to expect from any of the Allies. Their present attitude in spite of the discovery of a Nazi plot in the Anglo-American zones, a few days ago, is that of mental "satyagraha" with their temporary rulers.

Spectres Of The Past

Thus we see that the European scene is dominated by the present and past spectres of "occupation". The German occupation was more thorough, more uniform and vastly more consistent than the Allied occupation of Germany, although it was vastly more hateful and disliked. But the fact, however, remains that as during the war so also after it, Germany is in the centre of the European scene and no permanent solution of the European problem can even be undertaken without a reference to Germany. As in war so also in defeat Germany is a cause of anxiety to every European and her fate concerns every European nation. That was why criticising British indifference to German problem, "Sagittarius" sarcarstically wrote in "The New Statesman and Nation",

> "Democracy will be secure,
> Within the graveyard of the Ruhr"

That is to say, democracy or not, the occupied Germany is a subject of deep concern to every one and it will matter both to Europe and to the world what happens to a people who will from now on be cramped in an area, 25 per cent less than in 1928 although the population is only one or two million less. Can Europe be reconstructed without Germany and above all can Germany be allowed to become a sort of depressed area within Europe? All these questions will no doubt occupy the minds of the Four Foreign Ministers who are meeting in Moscow but as we shall show later, these questions were being hotly debated all over Europe even before they formed the agenda of the Moscow conference.

Those who think in terms of a European renaissance and of reconstruction have dealt with the German problem in different ways and it is of primordial interest to us that we should know how this so-called European reconstruction is to be effected and if it is directed against non-European peoples. And so, whether God hears the prayer of little Hans or not, Europe is and will remain in a terrible mess but for us Indians the thing which should be of passionate interest is not so much the cause and effect of the European disaster but how the Europeans are setting about to remedy it.

Our future as well as the future of a great part of the world depends on the form, the extent and the potentialities of the projected European reconstruction. It is worthwhile studying it in details.

Reconstruction Or Revival?

The most impressive plan of reconstruction so far, has been produced by France and the French Cabinet by agreeing to carry out 60 p.c. of the "Plan Monnet" has indeed shown remarkable courage and optimism for the future of France.

According to this plan, first issued by the National Planning Council last year, the main targets for 1950 are to be: coal production 65 million tons instead of 50 million in 1946, electric power 37 billion killowat-hours instead of 23 billion in 1946, steel 11 million tons instead of 4 million in 1946 and cement 13 million tons instead of the small output of 3 million tons in 1946.

It has also been planned to produce five times as many agricultural machines and transport vehicles as in 1938. Altogether it is a very remarkable document and many thoughtful Frenchmen think that the plan can be worked out if coal and man-power would be forthcoming in sufficient quantities. But the French worries about coal are far from being removed and unless France can draw substantially upon the coal produced in the Ruhr, they will not be easily removed. On the other hand, the American demand to return more than 700,000 German prisoners loaned to France for France's reconstruction has created a serious problem. If they are returned for repatriation as the U. S. wants, before October 1 of this year, then there would be a catastrophic shortage of labour in French industries, specially in mining industries.

France needs a 100 p.c. increase of her exports in 1947 if she is to make up the foreign trade deficit of 195,000 million francs in 1946, to round about half of it in 1947. Without this increase or rather the decrease in trade deficit, her finances would be in a terrible condition at the end of this year. The "Plan Monnet" however envisages an effective remedy of this situation although its success largely depends on the foreign supply of coal and labour.

No other European country has produced until now any such ambitious plan but the customs union between Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg concluded last year has eliminated a great deal of trade barriers between these countries and their example is held out as something to be imitated on a European scale. So far however nothing has been done in that direction and on the contrary, Italy is on the road to abandon planned economy altogether and the Scandinivian countries are in favour of open competition and free trade.

As regards Germany, after two years since the Armistice, only ten p.c. of her industry is working and there is no chance that it would be bettered in the near future. On top of this the Germans do not know how much steel they would be allowed to produce and what percentage of their industrial installations would be eventually dismantled. Moreover, no decision has yet been made if the dismantled factories would be earmarked for reparations or if they would form a part of Allied policy of scaling down German industries.

The cost of occupation is another headache for the Germans. If they are to pay another 250 million in addition 80 million (British charge), as a result of merging of the British and the American zones, then it is doubtful if German economy would be able to stand the strain, even if it is later bolstered up by American credit.

Talks Of western Bloc

It looks therefore as if industrial and financial rehabilitation of Europe is a long way off. This however does not prevent a large number of people in Europe from talking wildly of a revival of Europe's power in the world. In fact the depressing condition itself is giving rise to a desire to unite all the peoples of Europe in a federation so that European privileges abroad can be retained and strengthened.

Churchill's speech at Zurich set the idea in motion last year and it has been echoed in many European capitals during the last months. The argument is that as a result of the two fratricidal wars in this century, Europe is on the way to decadence and hence all the European nations should get together to retrieve European prestige and to maintain hegemony of the European nations wherever possible.

What this call to unity means, was explained in an exclusive interview to an American journalist by Dr. Van Mook, the Dutch representative in Indonesia on 21st February. "As it is now", said Dr. Van Mook, "each of the Western Powers pursues its own independent policy in its own particular part of the Orient. Instead of working together toward a common policy each vies with the other for special advantage."

He then added: "What is happening to-day in Indonesia, in Indo-China, in China and India is a warning to the Western world. We should all know what the others plan to do and put our heads together."

It is not quite new that Dr. van Mook should speak of particular part of Orient belonging to a particular Western Power, for this had been the European idea of the East for more than two centuries. What is however new in his attitude and that of the "Europeanists" like Winston Churchill is that all of them are talking of a common front. Common front against whom? In Europe naturally, against the Soviet Union and that is the reason why not even the most liberal of the Europeanists or the "Federalists" had thought it necessary to include the Soviet Union in this plan of creating a United Europe. As Zilliacus pointed out in a letter to the "Times" sometime ago, this movement for a United Europe is in reality the movement for a Western bloc in disguise and hence directed against the Soviet Union.

And it follows almost automatically that a movement directed against Russia, would sooner or later develop into a movement against the "Orient" which as Dr. van Mook so graciously says, is nothing but the "particular part" of a 'particular Western Power."

Danger Ahead

One is therefore forced to come to the conclusion that even before the wounds of war had been healed and even before the rubbles in the ruined cities of Europe had been cleared, there is already a considerable movement amongst the European nations to pool their resources in order, first to keep Russia away from Europe and secondly to perpetuate European domination of the Orient.

Whether this movement will succeed or not will largely depend on the foreign policy of free India. If we are strong enough to pursue a policy of equilibrium in the Far East and in the Near East, then Dr. van Mook's agitation to unite the Europeans against the people of the East would and could be checkmated. Otherwise there is a distinct danger that the impoverished peoples of Europe may easily be pressed into military service by a nation which can give them food and clothes, in order to start a colonial war. This danger will be lessened if the Western European countries can somehow work out a policy of reconstruction, so that their poverty stricken peoples might regain their former self-respect and thus become less susceptible to be mobilised into services by an Imperialist power. If not, a period of free-booters and adventurers like that of the 17th and the 18th centuries might set in and our newly acquired freedom might also be menaced.

(COPYRIGHT)

"Operation Friendship"

British Plan To Attract Tourists

The British Travel Association in what they call "Selling Britain Abroad" or "Operation Friendship" have spent £236,700 on the most widespread publicity scheme ever carried out to attract to Britain 250,000 foreign tourists this year—on pleasure or business.

Some 500,000 pictorial posters have been distributed throughout North and South America, the Dominions and Eastern Europe. Nearly 300,000 copies of a 50-page illustrated booklet on London have been distributed throughout the same areas, printed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Also exported in these four languages are 900,000 copies of the "Calendar of Events" for the year. 50,000 British hotel guides, 50,000 illustrated booklets on the British Isles, travel folders covering all parts of the United Kingdom, and the monthly magazine "Coming Events".

This is not all. A series of films on Britain, called "Travelling Around", are being distributed throughout the world. They were arranged by the Travel Association.

Pen Picture Of India's New Viceroy

Continued from Page 6

idea of air transport, how he with two of his many commanders—General Slim of the 14th Army and General Orde Wingate, leader of the Chindit Division—fought the enemy from behind their own lines, landing men in the jungle and keeping them supplied with reserves by air and bringing the wounded out by air ambulance, is known to all the world. Whatever his commanders wished to do, he backed with all the power at his disposal.

Strategy In Burma

Mountbatten began by asking his men to fight through the drenching and blinding rains of the monsoons when the Japanese expected that all combat would cease. He chose the most malaria-ridden areas in which to bring the foe to battle, although malaria had played havoc in previous campaigns when the sickness rate (in 1942-43) had been 120 sick per one battle casualty. But the Supreme Commander now brought the medical arm into the fight and every modern scientific precaution was used.

He forced the Japanese to fight in the dreadful Kabaw Valley—the Death Valley. Japanese losses from disease alone were appalling. At the end of the campaign the Japanese Imperial Army was decisively beaten with many more casualties than in any other theatre of war in which it had fought.

In July 1946, Lord Louis, on being created a Viscount, took the title of *Lord Mountbatten of Burma, as a tribute to the fighting men of his command. Every fighting men who came into contact with him and every officer who worked with him responded to Lord Mountbatten's charm of manner, his engaging frankness and his infectious enthusiasm. He took them with him, step by step, and when there was a difficult and seemingly impossible job to be done he would visit his units in turn and, calling the soldiers around him, talk with them as man to man.*

His secret is that he genuinely likes people and it is this deep sincerity, as much as his vision, his experience and his wide knowledge, which will aid him in the onerous and responsible task that will now be his as the 29th and last Viceroy of India.

Dolly recently celebrated her eighth birthday. Among the presents was a good-sized jigsaw puzzle map of the British Isles. Her parents hoped that it would not only amuse their offspring, but also give her some sense of the geography of the country.

By the end of a couple of weeks, however, it was plain that the puzzle bored her. The only county that appeared to have been touched was Cornwall, and this showed signs of downright hard wear. Her father asked for an explanation.

"I'll tell you, Daddy," the child said. "It's just right for scratching my back".

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

LAHORE.

This is what I wrote on March 4:—

The stage is the same but the composition of the cast has changed.

The crowds are as vocal—or, rather, vociferous—as before; the mood and the temper are just as aggressive; but the slogans have changed.

It is the same Mall of Lahore, the artificial glittering backdrop of the political melodrama recently staged by the League, but the crowds that march along it now are not Muslims but Hindus and Sikhs. Instead of "Pakistan Zindabad", now cries of "Pakistan Murdabad" rend the sky.

The League agitation (except for its abusive language) was a veritable model of Gandhian non-violence as compared to the kirpan—rattling and lathi-swinging being indulged in by the Hindu and Sikh jingoes of the Panjab.

In all my life I have never before seen a whole city so blatantly charged with violence and bitterness and hatred. Crowds are moving about the streets and even on wide public roads, armed with lathis, bamboos, hockey sticks, knives, kirpans and even swords and rifles. Vats of acid and piles of stones and brickbats are stored in innumerable houses in the labyrinthine lanes and by-lanes of Lahore. It is a grim rehearsal of a bloody civil war that this city is witnessing today.

*

Harvest Of Hate

Yet the Muslims have only their own League and its leaders to blame for this upsurge of Hindu-Sikh jingoism. They sowed the seeds of communal strife, of chauvinistic talk about Muslim rule, of violence and bitterness and hate, and now they are harvesting the inevitable bitter fruits.

For a month they carried on a ceaseless, unrelenting, uncompromising campaign against the Khizar Ministry. They abused the Premier in the filthiest language imaginable, they caricatured and lampooned him, they spat at and burnt his effigies. They took out processions and held public meetings in defiance of the Law. They raised slogans in support of Pakistan, declaring their determination to regain the Muslim domination over India "by the sword". They proclaimed a holy "jihaad" against the "infidels."

In the world of politics what you say—and also how you say it—is more important than what you do. Thus in the Panjab the Hindus and Sikhs, while remaining unmoved and unimpressed by the comparatively non-violent character of the League agitation, have been—not unreasonably—provoked into a counter-frenzy of passion by the inflamatory, blood-and-thunder pronouncements of the Leaguers.....

* * * *

The Boomerang

And this is what I wrote on March 13:—

I got only that far that day. Before I could finish the sentence I received a 'phone call from a friend to say that a Hindu-Sikh students' procession had clashed with the Police, there were lathi charges and firing, and by no means non-violent students had retaliated with . hockey sticks, injuring several policemen and killing one police officer.

That was serious enough in the already explosive atmosphere that prevailed on that day. But still there was hope that just as the League agitation was kept mainly directed against the Khizar Ministry, the new Hindu-Sikh agitation would spend its main force against the Governor Raj. But, no, it was soon made clear that the League having raised the issue of Pakistan, that was precisely what the Hindus and Sikhs were out to settle—with blood, if necessary!

The success of the League agitation in forcing Khizar to resign, I am afraid, acted as a boomerang.....

*

It is Here!

MARCH, 24.

I got no further than that that day. I have forgotten now what I wanted to write, even forgotten what it was that put a stop to the flow of my pen. Perhaps it was detailed report of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by Muslim mobs on the Hindu and Sikh minority in the North-western districts of the Panjab.

The Civil War which jingo politicians have been talking about so glibly and complacently has at last become a horrible reality. What is happening in the Panjab is no ordinary communal rioting. It IS Civil War—indeed, something more violent, more vicious, more poisonous than a Civil War. It is mediaeval fanaticism plus mob rule plus goondaism. And the greatest tragedy is not that so many villages have been wiped out, so many thousands killed and wounded or forcibly converted, women dishonoured and children tortured, homesteads burnt and places of worship desecrated. No. The still greater tragedy is what has happened to the hearts of people.

What has happened was not a sudden outburst of mob violence and frenzy. It was cold-blooded, diabolically planned, carried out with the ruthless thoroughness of a military manoeuvre. It was the inevitable consequence of the dangerous fanatical doctrines of hate and violence that have been drummed into the ears of illiterate, unthinking and easily inflamed masses. And though the irresponsible jingo talk of the Leaguers undoubtedly provided the maximum provocation, basically there is very little difference between the Muslim fanaticism and the Hindu fanaticism and the Sikh fanaticism. In this province an aggressive fighting tradition has been yoked to the chariot of religious revivalism and fanaticism among all the three communities. No wonder then that humanity and decency and neighbourliness have been so ruthlessly trampled upon.

A few examples have undoubtedly come to light of good-hearted Muslims (I would say these were the ONLY true Muslims!) who risked their own lives to save their Hindu neighbours and also of decent Hindus and Sikhs (and I would say these were the ONLY true Hindus or Sikhs) who gave protection to their Muslim neighbours. But on the whole, I am afraid, the Panjab humanity—specially in the rural areas—descended to the level of beasts of prey who hunt in packs.

Most of the large-scale murder and arson and looting occurred in districts in which Muslims are in an overwhelming majority and they must bear the responsibility and the stigma for the persecution of the minority, just as the Hindus of Bihar must bear the responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated on Muslims in their province.

How far is the League and the League leadership responsible for these atrocities? I have been asked this question and I have been asking myself this question? I have put it to some Muslim Leaguers and of course they vehemently denounce the suggestion that they or their organisation had anything to do with this outburst of violence which itself they tend to underestimate and minimize. If at all, they blame the "anti-Muslim" attitude of the Hindus in general and the Congress in particular which, according to them, is responsible for provoking the Muslim masses.

My own view, based on published as well as unpublished reports, is that at least in several places local Leaguers have definitely been involved in the disturbances. But the top leadership did not instigate or sanction mob violence and was, indeed, taken unawares by its sudden outburst. Acts of violence did not fit into their fondly cherished plans of capturing the Ministry and thus paving a "constitutional" way to Pakistan. What they did not realize, (and what, I hope, they WILL now realize) was that they could not expect to carry on a noisy campaign against the "Coalition" Ministry and for Pakistan for 40 days without violently provoking the anti-Pakistan is, and that they could not go on preaching the doctrine of fanaticism, of religious intolerance, of "Pakistan by the sword", of "jehaad" against the "infidels", and yet expect the illiterate, already fanatical Muslim masses not to rise in "holy" fury against the "infidels"—the Hindus and Sikh minority!!

*

"Blitzed" Amritsar

I went to Amritsar last week on the same day as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

I do not know what sort of impression people in Bombay and Western India have about what happened in Amritsar—and, on an even bigger scale, in Multan and Rawalpindi. But the photographs must have given some idea of the havoc wrought in this city of hallowed memory.

Katra Jaimal Singh, once a busy and flourishing business centre (it was a narrow street about a quarter mile long, with mostly wholesale cutlery, crockery and general merchants shops), to-day looks as if it had been "blitzed" by an atom bomb. Not a single building has escaped the conflagration. The whole street is one big mass of debris and rubble.

I saw both Hindus and Muslims, owners of neighbouring shops "blitzed" together, with tears in their eyes, silently staring at this vast common grave of their hopes and ambitions. No one knows exactly who started the fire in this street, no one even knows which was the first shop to be gutted. But whoever it was, and wherever the fire started, it reduced to ashes and dust lives and property both of Hindus and Muslims.

Amritsar provides the final refutation of all separatist arguments. In Hall Bazar, the main street of the city, which was looted and parts of which were burnt down, I saw a Muslim shop flanked on either side by a Hindu shop and a Sikh shop. All business quarters are similarly mixed. And it is inconceivable that damage by fire can be done to the shops of one community without injury to the property of the other communities. Just above one gutted Hindu shop I could see dangling the board of the "Primary Daftar Muslim League Rambagh" and it was apparent that only a lucky accident had saved the League office from being burnt. Just across the road of the two shops burnt down one belonged to "Narender Nath Bhatia, Pleader" while the adjacent one belonged to "MOHAMED DAUD, TAJIR KUTUB —QURAN MAJID AUR ISLAMI KITABEN." Not more than a dozen yards away was a mosque which escaped the fire just because direction of the wind changed. And on the opposite well one can still read the Muslim League slogan, "PAKISTANI FAUJ MAIN BHARTI HO—PAKISTAN KO BAZORE QUWWAT LO"! (Enlist In The Army of Pakistan—Take Pakistan By Force).

Amritsar (where Muslims have suffered no less than the Hindus and Sikhs) has conclusively proved that in a 'mixed' country like ours, both metaphorically and literally. You cannot burn down a Hindu house without burning a Muslim house, too; you cannot desecrate a temple .ithout desecrate a mosque, too; and if you destroy the office of "Narendra Nath Bhatia, Pleader", you are also likely to burn down the sacred volumes of the Quran and other Islamic literature stored in the adjacent shop of Mohamed Daud!

*

Ban On I.P.T.A. Ballets

Word reaches me in far-off Lahore that the "Government of Bombay" (Does it mean our Congress Ministers or some old, reactionary, anti-national fogey of the imperialist bureaucracy?) has banned certain ballets staged by the People's Theatre.

I think this action does more harm to the Bombay Government than to the People's Theatre which, by its manifold cultural activities, has endeared itself to tens of thousands of Indian patriots. Its previous ballets (e. g. SPIRIT OF INDIA, INDIA IMMORTAL, etc.) have been seen, appreciated and applauded by thousands of Congressmen including such eminent ones as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Naidu. Even the ballets (on R.I.N. REVOLT, KASHMIR, and RIOTS) have been seen by thousands without anyone detecting anything anti-national or subversive in them. But, of course, they are all anti-Imperialist, anti-Princes, anti-army of occupation! If to trace the cause of communal riots to Imperialist machinations, if to salute the brave Kashmir's fighting for freedom, if to honour the R.I.N. ratings who defied the world's greatest sea-power to uphold their national respect—if these are crimes, then I submit the Government of Bombay had better prepare to prosecute not only all Congress Socialists, Forward Blocists, Communists and other Leftists who have all taken the same stand on these issues as the I.P.T.A. ballets, but even national leaders like Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru who have taught us the lessons of freedom and dynamic democracy which have been dramatised in these ballets.

I think, in a way, this ban should be welcomed. For it raises two important issues which ought to be settled once for all by our national leadership.

The first is the preposterous idea that some Imperialist Police Officer imported from Britain to keep down "native nationalists" or his Anglo-Indian or even Indian assistants, without the least appreciation of our culture, our languages, our arts and drama, should have the right to sit in judgment over works of histrionic art created by our playwrights, producers or ballet composers. The sooner this system of police censorship, a legacy of the imperialist rule, is buried along with imperialism itself, the better it will be for the development of a free and healthy Indian stage.

The second and the even more important issue concerns the basic relationship between our national Governments and the remnants of the old imperialists system. Are we being ruled by our Nehrus, our Azads, our Khers and Morarji Desais, or by English Army officers and Police Commissioners? Frankly, we have no confidence whatever in an army and police which have been used for decades to suppress our national movements. We set our leaders in these seats of power on the specific issue of anti-Imperialism. Is it not their duty to see that the old Imperialist, anti-national system is NOT continued under the writ of Congress ministers?

Fragments From Chronicler's Lahore Diary

Members of the cast who took part in the B.B.C. Eastern Broadcast service of the Hindustani translation of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." Left to right: I. B. Sarin, Hafeez Javed, A. Quddus Yusaf Nazeer Aslam Malik (producer) Rafia Anwar Ali, N. A. Chohan, Santosh Kashyap, Munil-ur-Rahman and B. Prem.

Mene, mene tekel, upharsen....Read this:

"TWO SISTERS TURN INTO BROTHERS

"ROME, March 9.—Two sisters in Turin have become brothers following slight surgical operations. They are Luigia and Lina Chabert, aged 38 and 30 respectively.

"As they grew older their voices grew deeper and the outward signs of feminity vanished. Now named Luigi and Lino, the two brothers, who were sisters, are both engaged to be married to girls they knew when they were officially of the same sex.—Globe."

Well? Where do we go from there? You read it, and then you give a soft little laugh and pass on. Don't you? But,—just one moment, if you don't mind.

You think it is just one of those things that happen, don't-you-know, freaks, accidents, and so forth? That's your line, isn't it? Wel, it is not mine, and I will tell you why it is not mine.

You who are wrapped all the time in the Rise and Fall of the British Empire never cared to give a thought to the Writing on the Wall. But I, who hold no stake for the British Empire, the Indian Empire, or any big noise of that kind, have had an eye on it for years. The writing on the wall, I mean.

It is NOT an accident, this latest manifestation. Here is what I get from my scrap-book.

In the autumn of 1936, ZEENKA KOUBKOVA, world-famous Czechoslovakian woman athlete, was operated upon and transformed into a man. The athlete who was once Miss Koubkova became Mr. Koubek. The whole episode was given in full detail in the "Pearson's Weekly."

Within a few months, MADELAINE MARY WOODS, daughter of a Gosport (Hants) Naval Hospital worker, who for 28 years had lived as a woman, entered Holloway prison for debt. Ten days later, she came out

Patter 'MENE, MENE'

By Asude

of prison in man's clothes. She was MARK WOODS now, a MAN. This event was featured in all the weeklies of the United Kingdom, with permissible illustrations.

The Calcutta paper, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has an eye like mine,—always spotting "accidents" of this kind. This is what appeared in its issue of the 30th May, 1937.

"Crewe. Sunday. Barmaid NELL CALDWELL, aged seventeen, went into hospital wearing a skirt and with a permanent wave. She came out as ALAN CALDWELL, in long trousers, jacket, collar, and tie, with dark hair cut short,—a BOY. Without fuss, he went back to work at the same hotel, unperturbed by the astonishment of customers."

But there was a Roland for this "Patrika" Oliver. The "Indian Nation" of Patna saw the "feature" saw the photograph, and held a Board Meeting over them. The Editor chewed his thumb to a pulp, and then sent an express S.O.S. to Reuter. And in two hours, Reuter played up. Oliver was beaten to a jelly.

In the next Sunday issue of the "Indian Nation", there was a flaming sky-sign bearing the following device: "WOMAN'S DOUBLE SEX CHANGE!!! RESULT OF OPERATION!!!" followed by this story:

"London, (By Mail).—A double sex change is reported in the 'Lancet'.... The woman, who was thirty-two and unmarried, underwent a medical examination following a very noticeable masculisation, and was found to be suffering from a tumour. Very quickly after an operation had been performed for the removal of the tumour, "all masculine attributes receded. (Italics mine). In other words, "status quo" was restored.

But Reuter, who is nothing if not charitable, did not stop there. He gave with both hands, did Reuter, in response to "Roland's" appeal. The message continued:

"Recently, Miss SOPHIE SMENTKOVA, Polish Javelin Champion, underwent an operation for change of sex." ('Not' the other "Kova", of Czechoslovakia. But note that 'both the "Kova"s were champion athletes." Make a note of that.) And then, old man Reuter winded up the whole performance with the following 'bonne bouche':

"One of the most remarkable cases on record was that of a Warsaw ex-soldier who, a year after he had changed from male to female, 'gave birth to a nine-pound baby."

NOW, sir. Did you note the thing which sticks out like a barber's pole from the melange? The SPORTS GIRL. "If you trace the dossiers of the cases, you find that every one of them, the subject was a "Sports" addict. The two "Kovas" were the queen pins of the lot, but the others were not bad "also rans." You know the stuff a barmaid is made of, don't you?

Our grandmothers did not look forward to a translation of this kind. Why? Because, our grandmothers played dominoes for exercise. As a special effort, they played croquet. (Talking like an Englishman, for the moment. 'You' know the Indian equivalents.) Legs did not come into the picture at all. Nor did hiking shorts, and slacks, and panties and slimming salts or shaving tackle. (Oh yes, shaving tackle.)

Mark you, I am not deprecating the "jerks." If you cut out the gallopy girl from things, what will the Sunday picture pages be good for? All I am saying is that the gallopy girls' male parent should be on the 'qui vive' for the things to come.

He sees his little Doris, or Lila, or Maya, or whatever the darling's name may be, stretching hefty lads of the village at tennis lawns and hunting fields. He sees her out-swimming male champions and knocking out sturdy goal-keepers with her left foot. And he thinks of her nabbing one of the youths for her husband one of these days.

He must not, therefore, be surprised if one of these fine mornings, she steps into the dining-room with a glad yell and whoop: "Daddie, Daddie, It's na-poo! I am not the girl you thought I was (!) Call off the lovey-dovey stuff. I am going to marry Mabel!"

That's one thing to note. The other is a corollary to it, and this is what I have been aiming at all the time.

Forget, once for all, that these are "accidents." I know all about "accidents", how they happen in the best of 'menages,' and so on. But when an "accident" happens in a lot of menages, over and over again, you don't call it an "accident." You call it a "Custom", a fashion, vogue.

I have not the least doubt in my mind, at my age and after all that have been seeing, that the whole plan." It is the culmination of the routine. What routine? The football-cricket-hockey-vote-haremskirt - hobbleskirt-co- education - contraception-thing is deliberate, "according to cross-channel - swims-bob - shingle - bingle-Eton shorts-slacks-and-streamline routine.

With all their fulminations about Equality, the Woman had remained a woman for a' that. And now the new Pankhurts are breaking that barrier, too. 'Cherchez la femme.' 'Cherchez la femme.' Cherchez la femme.'

Trade Unions And Economic Policy

By Gordon Schaffer

The Government White Paper on Economic Policy which was published after several weeks, consideration by trade union leaders and employers. has brought Britain's public up against the hard facts of the presen situation.

The picture presented by the White Paper has been painted by a number of leaders over the past few months. The Prime Minister emphasized its main point—the need for increasec producton—in his speech to th Trades Union Congress last October. Lord Citrine, who is now a membei of the Coal Board, Mr. Charles Dukes last year's chairman of the T.UC.. and Mr. George Gibson, who besides being a member of the T.U.C. General Council is also a director of the nationalised Bank of England, have all drawn attention to the urgent need to bring up Britain's exports to the point where they will pay for the country's requirements of food and raw materials.

Main Facts

There is no disagreement among any section of opinion on the main facts presented by the White Paper, that Britain is still living on credits from overseas and must prepare for the time when she has to pay her way, that this gap can be bridged only by a substantial increase in industrial production, and that the job must be done with a working population which is still insufficient to meet requirements.

The differences, which have already begun to show themselves, arise on the methods of meeting the situation. For example, the statistical fact that more money is in circulation than goods and services available for purchase is unchallenged, and therefore a good case can be made out for a halt to substantial wage increases until production has filled the gap. But how is such a halt to be made effective? And can it be made until all sections of the workers are assured at least a minimum standard?

Here the trade unions are being forced to face up to an issue which was evaded at the last Trades Union Congress, when a resolution was moved, calling on the General Council to formulate a national wages policy based on a national minimum applicable to all workers and enforced by law. The powerful Amalgamated Engineering Union supported the resolution and it was opposed by Mr. Arthur Deakin for the equally strong Transport and General Workers Union, and after further opposition by Sir Joseph Hallsworth for the General Council, was defeated by the narrow margin of 865,000 votes in a Congress of 6,000,000. This decision meant that the T.U.C. stood by its traditional policy of leaving questions of wages to be determined by the normal methods of negotiation between employers and workers in each particuar industry.

Right Of Unions

That remains the position to-day, and the T.U.C. has made clear, since the publication of the White Paper, that they and the Government will not interfere with the right of the trade unions to bring forward wage demands and will rely upon normal negotiating machinery. The unions representing more than a million building workers have actually gone ahead, since the White Paper was issued, with their claim for a wage increase estimated to cost the industry between £50 million and £60 million per year. The employers have rejected the demand. Builders, next to the miners, hold the key position in the reconstruction drive and they claim, with considerable justification, that they are entitled to standards commensurate with their contribution to the national economy.

In various sections of the national economy other groups of workers, like the road haulage workers, whose claims have been considered by a Court of Enquiry and in the main accepted, are pressing for improvements similar to those won in comparable industries. These groups of workers will continue to press their unions for action, and there will always be the danger of unofficial strikes, while grievances remain.

nother Question

A big step forward has been taken by the Government and the T.U.C. in their decision to examine negotiating machinery in order to avoid long delays, and there can be little doubt that there will be other moves to deal with these patches of industrial unrest.

Nevertheless, the acceptance by the trade union movement of the general principles put forward in the White Paper should have an important effect. It is a situation similar to that obtaining at the beginning of the war, when the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, received a pledge from the trade unions that they would not use their dominant position in order to press for unreasonable wage increases.

The other big question is the ability of both sides of industry to stimulate production. The trade unions do not believe that sufficient use is being made of the knowledge and skill of the men and women in the workshops and factories. During the second World War, the Joint Production Committees made an appreciable increase in arms output, but with the coming of peace the Joint Production machinery has been pushed into the background in a large number of cases. That the drive from below can produce results has been seen in the coalfields since the National Coal Board took over. Output is still below requirements and the position remains critical, but the miners' extra effort has already made an appreciable difference.

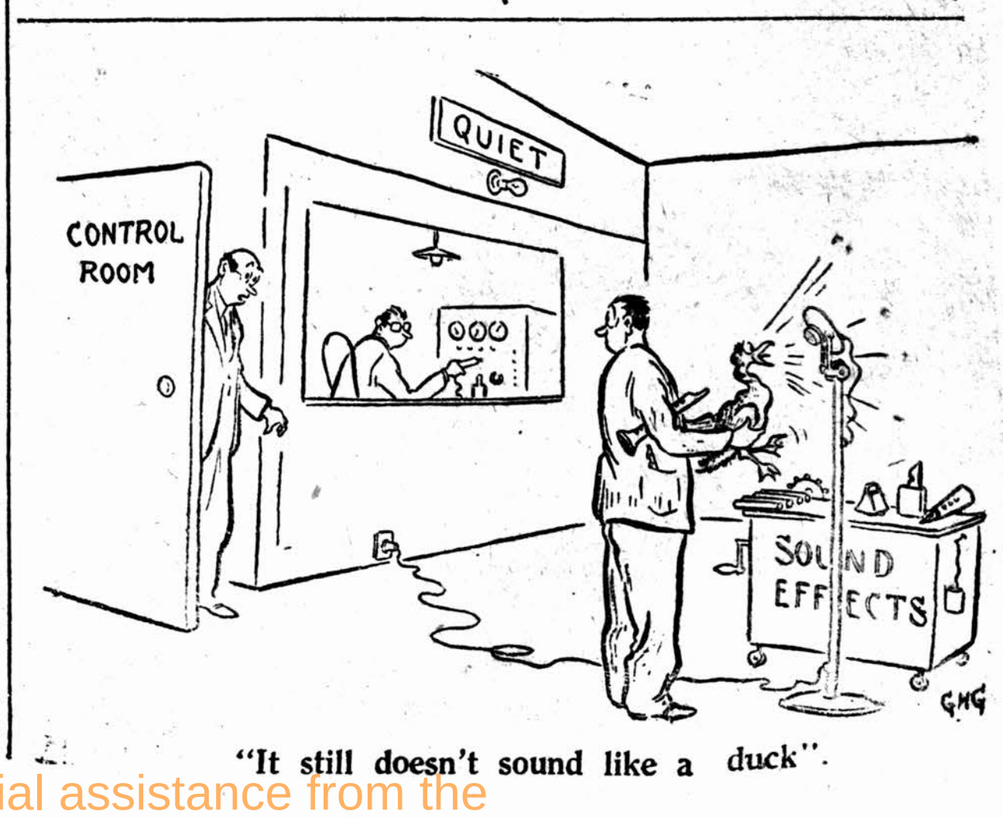
Attracting Women

Then there is the need to attract more women back into industry. Something can be done by improving conditions, but many trade union leaders believe the real solution is to ensure equal pay with men for women doing comparable jobs. That will mean big increases in the overall wages bill, but will it pay for itself in terms of higher production? Here is another question which has to be answered in the near future.

Finally, the total of men still in the armed forces and workers still engaged on supplying the Services is very much higher than in pre-war years, and there is a general desire to scale down this total as soon as possible.

From the employers' viewpoint the Federation of British Industries has presented a strongly worded memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserting that steep cuts in the burden of taxation are essential if the necessary impetus is to be given to production.

Inevitably, the grave warnings voiced in the White Paper have hit the headlines in Britain, and in the press of the world. No one in Britain minimises the dangers but the difference between the situation to-day and those which led to crises in pre-war years is that machinery is available to estimate these economic trends and to take action to deal with them. British democracy has the opportunity to mobilise for the battles of peace, and there is no reason to fear that it will not rise to the situation to-day, as it did during the grim years of war.



"It still doesn't sound like a duck".

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

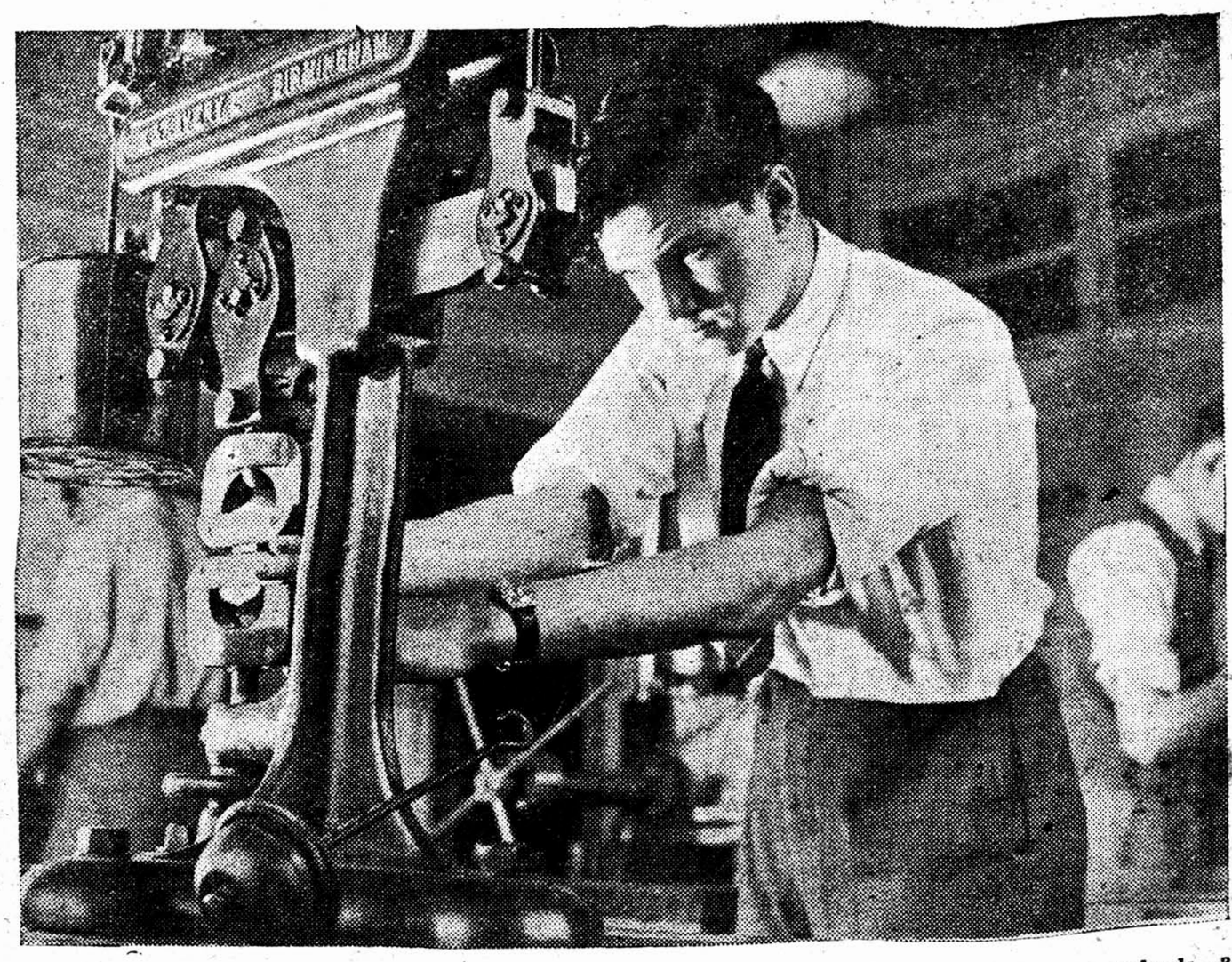
on 21 April, 2017

THE FLOODLIT WAY TO LEARNING

It is nearly 7.30 p.m., and in all parts of London, from the heart of the city to the outer fringe of the metropolis, many thousands of men and women of all ages and types file into the lecture rooms of the different institutes where they attend evening classes.

London's evening classes, organised by the Education Committee of the London County Council, embrace the most comprehensive scheme of adult education that the world has ever known. In range and standard there is nothing to equal this system in any other metropolis.

Inaugurated at the close of the nineteenth century these classes have acquired steady popularity through the decades, until to-day the annual enrolment of students in the London area is approximately 300,000. For the modest fee of a few shillings a term, almost every conceivable subject can be studied.



At Tottenham Polytechnic, boys from the age of 13 upward coming from primary and secondary schools are given a good general education combined with theoretical and practical training for industrial life. They enter for a two years' course, after which selected pupils remain for a third year in order to specialise. The school fee is £1-12-6 per term which sum includes the supply of all stationery use of text books, tools and apparatus. Picture shows: Tensile testing of cement.

"Floodlight"

Every autumn the new prospectus of the courses, which extend from September until the following June, is issued in a guide known to Londoners as "Floodlight", a publication which points the way to further education. In alphabetical order the list of subjects opens at accountancy and ends with zoology and there are some hundreds of varied classifications between these two branches of study.

The aim of the London County Council in providing these classes, at which instruction is given by proficient teachers, is manifold: many of the courses enumerated in "Floodlight" are intended to help young people who have left school, who have perhaps found work already, and who wish for instruction related to their employment. These vocational classes are held in technical (often called "polytechnics") or in commercial institutes. London's most famous polytechnic is in Regent Street. It was opened some years ago by King George V, and there before World War II it was estimated there were 1,000 classes every week in 100 subjects attended by 11,000 students.

In the technical institutes every grade of technical education is provided from all branches of engineering, including the most modern scientific developments, to instruction in different trades — the lesser followed occupations as well as the major industries are covered—and efforts have been made to concentrate many of the trade classes in the most suitable localities. Thus in London's East End, great centre for furniture making, the Shoreditch Technical Institute provides a practical course in the art of cabinet making. Here students are taught to draw, to understand the material with which they work and the processes employed; they are given illustrated lectures on the history of furniture and interior decoration. They are invited to attend other classes in upholstery and French polishing.

Junior Institutes

In addition there are junior evening institutes, organised especially for students from the school-leaving age to 18 years, where teaching is given prepare them for the higher work to be undertaken later in the technical institutes or polytechnics.

By Kathleen Courlander

London has the most comprehensive scheme of Adult Education that the world has ever known....

These evening trade courses help the ambitious young employee to master the underlying principles of his or her trade. In normal times practically every trade is covered at these classes and, additionally, cultural subjects and physical fitness receive attention.

Provision is made to open new classes to meet the changing needs of industry and commerce. In the current issue of "Floodlight", for example, particulars are included of a course of instruction in plastics, moulded products and synthetic resins. This course is held at a North London polytechnic, but the student who wishes to learn about design for plastics must go to the Central School of Arts and Crafts.

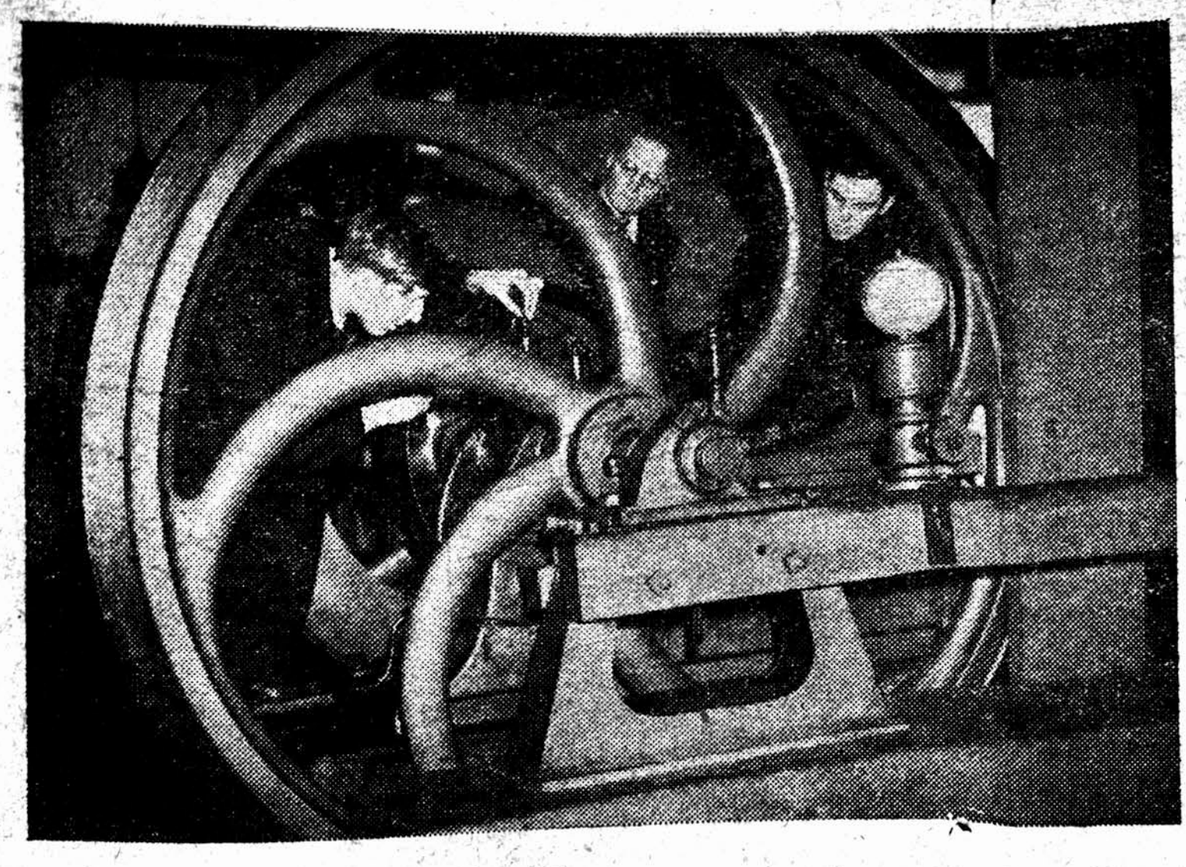
Building Classes

Britain's programme of post-war building calls for an increased number of workers. At the Brixton School of Building the London County Council offers instruction both in architecture and in building craftsmanship.

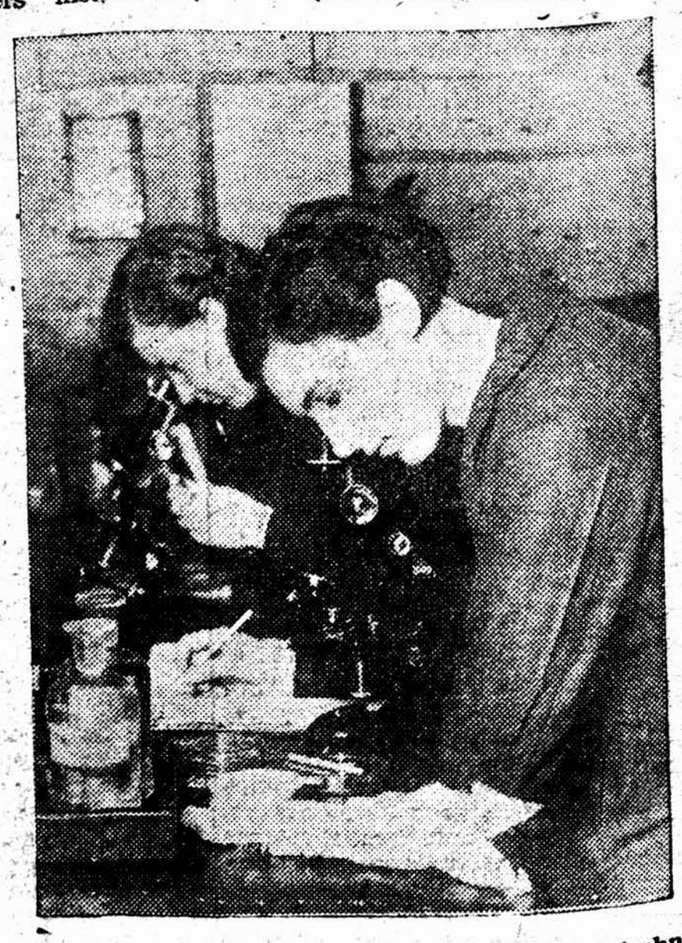
Commercial institutes in London, both for seniors and juniors, are numerous; in planning these institutes the Council has remembered that London is the centre of international finance, the home of the markets of the world, and the headquarters of the leading banks, insurance companies, commercial houses and industrial corporations.

In consequence of these financial activities, it is realised that in London clerical work is a staple industry. In addition to the ordinary commercial subjects and the teaching of modern languages, therefore, many specialised courses of instruction have been included in the curricula such as banking, secretarial, insurance, accountancy, law, economics, advertising and salesmanship. To encourage boys and girls to study subjects that will help them to attain success in their careers at the commercial institutes, the London County Council offers them free admission if they enrol within 12 months after they have left school.

(To Be Continued)



The Rev. L. Van Vestraut training electrical engineers at Faraday House, Southampton Row.



Testing fabrics in the laboratory at attersea Polytechnic.

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